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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 43 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

FATE OF JINNAH PEACE MISSION

AKALI LEADER BANGS DOOR

Refuses To Discuss Any Compromise Proposal On Shahidgunj

AMRITSAR, Feb. 18.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, on receipt of a telegram that Mr. Jinnah who wanted to have a talk with him has replied:

"Can have no talk upon any compromise of Shahidganj. But am prepared to talk for establishing good relations between the communities excluding Shahidgunj settlement."—A. P.

MUSLIM M.L.As.' MEETING

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

An important meeting of the Muslim members of the Central Legislature will be held on Thursday the 20th instant at New Delhi to consider the present political situation, question of Shahidganj mosque agitation, and the situation arising out of it, Ajmer Durgah Bill Shariat Bill and paucity of Muslim appointments in the Government of India services, and devise ways and means for their adequate representation in all departments of the Government of India.—A. P.

SIR FAZLI DECLINES PRESIDENTSHIP

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The "United Press" reliably learns that on grounds of health, Sir Fazli Hussain has expressed his inability to preside over the Bombay Session of the Muslim League to be held on 11th and 12th April next.

In this connection, Sir Mohamed Yakub, Secretary of the League, has called a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League for 27th February in Delhi to elect President for the Bombay session.—United Press.

PEERAGE AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Sankey Bill In House Of Lords

LONDON, Feb. 18.

As a sequel to the recent debate Lord Sankey presented a Bill in the House of Lords to abolish the privilege of Peerage in relation to criminal proceedings. The Bill was formally read for the first time.—Reuter's Special.

SIND AND ORISSA ORDERS

Lords Pass Resolutions For Address To King

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The House of Lords, on the motion of the Marquess of Zetland, passed without discussion the resolutions for addresses to the King to make the Sind and Orissa Orders-in-Council in the form of the draft discussed on 13th February.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON IN INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Marquess of Zetland visited the Lancashire Cotton Committee stand at the British Industries Fair and expressed pleasure to find Indian cotton so well represented in the fair. He was delighted at the progress made by the Lancashire Committee in extending the consumption of India cotton in the United Kingdom. He added that it was by measures of this sort that they could help each other to strengthen the foundations of mutual confidence and prosperity on which the future of the British Commonwealth rested.—Reuter.

OBLIGATION & RECIPROCITY!

Govt. Spends Over Lakh Rs. On 47 Non-Indian State Prisoners

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Government of India are spending annually Rs. 1,03,146 on 47 non-Indian State prisoners, said Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, replying to a question in the Assembly, today. This expenditure would be borne by the Federal Government in the Department of External Affairs.

Answering supplementary questions Sir Aubrey Metcalfe said that no contribution was made by these non-Indian States to the Government of India for the expenses of these prisoners, but the Government of India were trying their best to reduce the expenses as far as possible by arrangement with the foreign States concerned. These prisoners were kept not as a matter of treaty obligations, but as an obligation of practice and reciprocity.—A.P.

LARGEST FINANCIAL DEAL

British Loan To France

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The announcement granting £40,000, 000 credit to the French Treasury marks the completion of the largest international financial transaction involving Britain since 1931. While the lenders comprise a group of British banks, neither the British Government nor the Bank of England is directly concerned in the operation, but arrangements have been made between the Bank of France and Bank of England to safeguard the Foreign Exchange from disturbance.

In view of the definite statement that the British Equalisation Fund will not take any part in the transfer of the credit. The City is not aware of the nature of the special arrangements undoubtedly made to permit the necessary exchange transaction without upsetting the market equilibrium.

Strictest secrecy surrounds the question as to how bankers obtained a guarantee against exchange losses through the possible abandonment of gold by France during the term of the credit. The comparative cheapness of the credit makes it safe to assume the stipulated existence of such a safeguard.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIAN LOSSES

Italian Marshal's Claim

ROME, Feb. 18.

The Ethiopian losses in the battle, south of Makale, according to a communique issued by Marshal Badoglio, are estimated at five to six thousand dead and at least double that number wounded. Many were taken prisoners.

The Italian losses are 134 white troops killed and 523 wounded, 62 native troops killed and 83 wounded and one aeroplane lost.

The communique adds that the aircraft is giving no quarter to the enemy who are retreating southward.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN ACCOUNT OF CASUALTIES

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 18.

The Abyssinian version of the battle of South Makale declares that Italians advanced only five kilometres south of Makale at the cost of 150 white troops and 200 Askaris. The Abyssinians had 31 killed, including two of their best leaders.

The attempt of the huge and heavily equipped Italian army to scale the mountains was met with the fiercest resistance. The troops of Ras Mulugueta refused to be drawn into a set battle.

The report adds that Dedjasmatch Sahle who recently operated successfully in the Tembien, has been ordered to the mountains south of Antalo with a large body of troops.—Reuter.

Where People Live In Perpetual Serfdom

Assembly Votes For Abolition Of Excluded Areas

JOSHI EXPLODES GOVT. THEORY

But Hutton Pleads For "Self-Determination"!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Legislative Assembly passed the following resolution this afternoon. There were a few opposition voices from the European Group, but a division was not challenged:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to take such steps as he thinks necessary and proper to extend the same level of administration to the people of excluded areas and partially excluded areas in the Chief Commissioner's Provinces including British Baluchistan positively from 1st January, 1937, particularly by immediately moving His Majesty's Government to secure an appropriate amendment to the recent Draft Order-in-Council on the subject of excluded and partially excluded areas."—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Discussion was resumed in the Legislative Assembly on the resolution of Mr. Ramnarayan Singh for a uniform kind of administration all over India, including what are called the excluded and partially excluded areas, under the Government of India Act. The debate till lunch was confined mostly to backbenchers. Various opinions were expressed.

Mr. C. H. Witherington (Assam) was definitely opposed to the sudden change in the form of administration, for the people of the backward areas in Assam were not ready for it. At present they were a self-supporting and self-contained population and were intensely intolerant of interlopers (a Voice: Oh, except Britishers perhaps).

"IDEAL LIFE."

Those tribes had their own tribal laws and lived an ideal life. Any sudden contact with the outside world might have a demoralising effect on them. Mr. C. H. Witherington wondered if the Assam Government would be helped financially by the Central Government if these backward areas were to be given the same form of administration as other parts of the province, for already the Provincial Government had faced difficulties in extending social service.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhury referring to the areas in Bengal maintained that in education and culture the people there were in no way inferior to those in other parts. Why then should they be excluded from the benefits of administration and that at a time when they talked of Federation including several States which were very backward.

Pt. Nilkantha Das spoke at length regarding the people of Angul and other adjacent areas and said that forced labour existed there and companies are being formed because of the mineral resources in some of these places. He quoted at length the opinions of Provincial Governments against such exclusions, but still they were excluded on the strength of local officers.

TOO WEAK.

Sir Henry Gidney took a middle course. He wondered how when Darjeeling could be the seat of the Bengal Government the people of that locality could be fit only partially for reforms. In the Naga Hill tracts of Assam the missionaries have done an enormous service in improving the condition of the people and surely these missionaries could be asked to represent the people in the Councils. The argument on finance advanced by Mr. C. H. Witherington was too weak. There must be some form of Government in these areas. Otherwise they would take a longer time to come along side the more advanced areas.

Mr. S. K. Shom confined his attention to Garos in Bengal. He contended that from the point of view of culture and education they were in no way inferior. The Bengal Government opposed the exclusion of this area. He asked what was the difficulty experienced at present in administering the present laws.

"ACT OF PARTIALITY."

Mr. Essak Satar Sait broke his silence. He spoke against the exclusion of people in the Lacadive Islands, mostly Moplahs who were intelligent only and not educated for which the Government was responsible. He protested against the Collector's views for exclusion.

Mr. Kailash Biharilal took up the cause of Santals and quoted from proceedings of a certain conference. He feared that the exclusion was an act of partiality to help missionaries to convert people while the attempts of popular leaders to help the people were suppressed.

THE REAL REASON!

Dr. Hutton who compiled the last census report and who represents the Assam Government in the Legislative Assembly, opposed the resolution. First he pointed out that though the speeches supporting the resolution opposed the exclusion or partial exclusion of areas, the resolution as worded merely suggested that these areas should have the same standard of administration. He said that exclusion was not based in the case of Assam on the ground of educational backwardness. In fact one of such areas had provided a Minister to the Assam Government and a Professor of Philosophy to the Calcutta University. The reason was that there was a clash of interes between hill and plains people and the former feared that a majority vote would seriously affect their economic interests in matters of legislation relating to land revenue, forests and fisheries.

BRITISH EXAMPLE.

As regards islands in South India the elected representative would not be able to keep in touch with a constituency 125 to 250 miles out in the sea where even the Collector paid a visit once in two years. Even in England the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands were excluded areas and the English attempt to administer them proved disastrous and was abandoned (applause). Again there were some areas where for six months the routes were snowbound and during that period Governments might rise and fall without those people knowing it and if an election were held it would take months to get a vote recorded. Language and dialect difficulties were so enormous that in some villages, the language spoken differed even from street to street. Customs also differed so materially that paternal polyandry was in vogue and customs compelled a person to marry his mother-in-law (laughter).

THE DANGER.

The danger was that Provincial Councils might legislate against these customs rousing opposition in the same way as Gonds were opposing the C. P. Legislation designed to swell the Hindu majority. The Deputy Commissioner never exercised his power arbitrarily, because a rebellion in such areas was always feared and proved very costly. In the Naga Hills where he had twenty years' experience, once such a rebellion cost over twenty lakhs. Only five months ago a rumour had spread that one local leader who had died had re-arisen, had succeeded King Gandhi and was coming with 50,000 men to defeat his enemies.

Moreover, from the economic point of view the cost of civilised administration would be prohibitive. After all, those tracts were taken over only to save the plains from raids and the people being of Mongolian stock considered Indians as much foreigners as the Europeans. On the other, hand the best policy was to exclude the areas now and as they advanced to include them among administered areas. Speaking on behalf of those tribes whose feelings he knew, he declared that they should be allowed to carry on their traditional lines and should not be denied the same right of self-determination which the Opposition claimed for itself. (Applause).

PERPETUAL SERFDOM

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that owing to the exclusion of these areas from the rest of India, landholdings of the aborigines had been alienated and they were submerged in a state of perpetual serfdom. The idea of separation of areas actually originated with interested people such as Civil Servants who opposed all kinds of reforms and who wanted some areas were they could escape the "evils" of political reforms. The speaker had submitted a memorandum re-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

MORE FREIGHT FOR CEMENT?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

In connection with the Railway Budget speech wherein it is mentioned that railways expect an increase in earnings by about one crore owing to the changes in rates to be introduced on certain railways, the "United Press" learns that the commodities affected 'inter alia' will be cement, petrol, tar and road metal.

It is understood there is a proposal to level up terminal tax rates on all railways and increase rates in cases of the N. W. Rly. and E. I. Rly. where they are lower.—United Press.

NO REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES

Congress Party Plans For Attack On Railway Policy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Congress Party met to-day after the Assembly rose and decided to concentrate on six subjects during discussion on Railway Budget, which include (1) grievances of the third class passengers, (2) Indianization of Railway services, (3) manufacture of Locomotives in India, (4) Railway financial policy, etc.

Although the Party may not move for refusal of supplies, the "United Press" understands that they will move in certain cases for substantial cuts.

After consultation with other parties they will decide what particular subjects should form the subject of their main cut motion.

The Independent Party will meet to-morrow to decide their attitude and the course of action regarding the Railway Budget.—United Press.

REVISION OF CONVENTION

Preparing For Federal Rly. Authority

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The "United Press" learns that the terms of the Convention of 1924, whereby the Railway and General finances of the Central Government were separated, may be revised before the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority.

It is understood that the revision is under consideration and final proposals will be ready before the Authority comes into being.—United Press.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL RLY. AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

It is understood that proposals in connection with the location of the office of the Federal Railway Authority favour Calcutta or Bombay. Calcutta seems to have a larger number of advocates, but the matter awaits final decision.

It is understood that the Federal Railway Authority will be asked to have a say in the matter after its establishment.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Election Of President For Bombay Session

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held here on the 29th instant for the election of the President for the forthcoming annual session of the All-India Muslim League to be held in Bombay on 11th and 12th April.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER TO JINNAH

His Highness the Aga Khan has written the following letter to Mr. Jinnah:

"In continuation of our conversation of yesterday, I have great pleasure in sending herewith Rs. 150 for the expenses of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League. I wish it to be known that I join the members of the Committee in welcoming the delegates and guests who will be attending the coming session of the League."

POLICE RAIDS IN MADURA

MADURA, Feb. 18.

The police carried out simultaneous searches in two dozen places in search of "objectionable" portraits. The police seized a large number of the photos of Bhagat Sing, Raj Guru, Sughadev, and other revolutionaries from shaving saloons, restaurants, "Pan" shops, etc.—United Press.

NO QUARTER FOR NAZIS

Swiss Federal Council Bans Organisations In Any Form

BERNE, Feb. 18.

The Federal Council has decided to prohibit German Nazi organisations in Switzerland under any form. This is sequel to the special ministerial report and the police request.

The question of admitting other foreign political organisations in Switzerland is under consideration.—Reuter.

BERLIN SURPRISE

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Feb. 18.

Leading Nazi circles are surprised at the tan and will issue a statement shortly.

COMPLETE QUIET IN MADRID

MADRID, Feb. 18.

The Leftist leaders' appeal for order has had a prompt effect. Complete quiet prevails in Madrid, and a general strike is no longer feared.

Hurried exodus of Rightists from the country will include Sr. Juan March, Right Party Dictator, Sr. Salazar Alonzo who crushed the strike in Madrid in 1934, Don Eloy Gaquero who suppressed the rebellion in Asturias the same year and Don Angel Velarde, Governor of Asturias at the time.

Sr. Manuel Azana, the probable new Premier, is expected to revert to a regime similar to the first Republican Government with the policy of granting amnesty to political prisoners, reinstatement of public officials dismissed after 1934, Revolution and a general increase in industrial wages.—Reuter's Special.

MARTIAL LAW IN SARAGOSSA

MADRID, Feb. 18.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Saragossa.—Reuter.

AYALA RESIGNS

(Special Cable)

ASUNCION, Feb. 18.

President Ayala has resigned after which left the gunboat returned home unmolested.

AYALA TAKES REFUGE IN GUNBOAT

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The sailors and police who were defending President Ayala in the Naval Arsenal have surrendered. He has now taken refuge in a Gunboat.

PRESIDENT'S BATTLE WITH REBELS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 18

President Ayala is now reported to have taken refuge in naval arsenal, where he is holding out against the Rebels with a guard of sailors and police.—Reuter.

SOVEREIGNTY OF FRENCHPET

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The International Court of Justice at Geneva will settle the dispute between the British and French Governments over the question of the sovereignty of Frenchpet, a suburb of Masulipatam. The British Government claims that Frenchpet is a British possession from the earliest times and the French had only a factory there without possessing any sovereign powers. The French claim that this small territory belongs to them.

A similar dispute between the two Governments regarding the Isikathippa Islands in the East Godavari Delta will also be settled by the same Court which will sit some time this year.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Required for Aden one clever pressman knowing work on Treddle Machine with experience of numbering machine. Apply Box No. 5640, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Graduate to coach up 4th & 5th Standard pupils, second language French, 1 hour daily in the morning, apply lowest salary to Box No. 5641, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted M.B.B.S. and L.C.P.S. lady Doctors for outstation hospitals with free quarters and Private practice allowed. Apply Box No. 5642, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an efficient tractor driver to plough land. Apply stating experience and salary required to J. A. Ali, Chembur. (5645).

Wanted a lady coach knowing needle-work, English and music for a Gujarati girl of 10, residing in Suburb beyond Andheri. Two qualifications essential. Please apply Box No. 5644, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—A highly qualified Muslim Head Master for the Mahabat Madras a High School, Junagadh. Salary Rs. 200—10—350. Service pensionable. Experience in teaching, possession of foreign or Indian degree or diploma in Education, knowledge of Gujarati; personality, etc., will be chiefly taken into consideration. The appointment will be on probation for six months. Applications will be received up to 20th March, 1936. Apply with full particulars to Khan Bahadur B. H. Kazi, Chief Educational Officer, Junagadh State. (2674).

Wanted.—A sanitary Inspector on Rs. 40-3-70-4-90 for this Municipality. Only persons having passed the Sanitary Inspector's examination of a recognised institute of public health and possessing some previous experience need apply. Age—not below 25 or over 35 years. Copies of certificates and testimonials and a fee of Re. 1 (which will not be refunded) should accompany the application. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 10th March, 1936. N. P. Tewari, Honorary Secretary, Municipal Committee, Betul. 2665

Wanted a qualified Chemist experienced in analysing chemical and pharmaceutical products. Apply with copies of testimonials giving full particulars and stating minimum pay acceptable. Box No. 5624, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Surat on Rs. 100—20—200 and 40—2 1/2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dr. M. Rustomee, Esq., H.M.B., District Manager, Hill Lodge, Saiyadpura, Surat. (5607).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Appear Cambridge July Examination and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices

THE CITY BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the City Bank Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank at Trivandrum at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th February 1936 to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and consider the Directors' report and the audited accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 1935.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(2) To elect two Directors in the places of Messrs. S. T. Veeraraghavacharier and K. G. George who retire by rotation. (They are eligible for re-election).
(4) To appoint one or more Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.
(5) Any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board.
K. M. MATHULLA,
Managing Director.

Trivandrum, 8th Feb. '36.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th February, 1936.

2616

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 2-15-0 per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from MONDAY, the 16th March, 1936, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Friday 6th March, 1936, in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their Meeting held on Monday 17th February 1936.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1936, to FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1936, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Dated 17th February, 1936.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

(2678)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits (estate and effects) standing in the name of Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of Gajanan Balkrishna Mhatre, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Dr. Viegas Street, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

(1) YESHWANT GAJANAN MHATRE, (2) SUNDER GAJANAN MHATRE,
(3) SADANAND GAJANAN MHATRE, all of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, the sons, of the deceased, the first a clerk in the employ of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. the Second and Third unemployed all residing at Dr. Viegas Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 12th day of February, 1936.
Messrs. MULGAOKAR MODY AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2676.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership subsisting between RADHAKISSON VIRCHAND, AMBALAL GULABCHAND and MAKANJI DAYABHAI, carrying on business in Bombay as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name style and firm of B. VASANT KUMAR and COMPANY has been DISSOLVED as from the 11th day of August, 1935.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of February, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for all the parties.

(2673)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL GOODS AND SCRAP MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW & SURPLUS STORES INCLUDING HARDWARE & ELECTRICAL GOODS AT C. & W. & E DEPOT, G. I. P. RLY, MATUNGA.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction at the above place THIS DAY, 19th Instant at 2 P.M. (S. T.) a large lot of new and surplus goods including Axle boxes, Shaft brakes with lever arms, Rigging brake. Buffer springs, Brake springs Spindle complete with cotters, Body and Seat brackets, Commode ends, door locks, Cylinder carrier brackets, Exhausters, Cut out Valves. Washers, Pipe chasers, Gas dies, Dies W/W Standard, Circular saws, Bolts & nuts, Coach screws Swedish Iron wire, M/S Sheets of sizes. English fire bricks, Tiles white glazer, Swing door belt, Washer for carriage door handles, Pinions, compressed paper, Pinions fabroil, Carbon brushes with tails and clips, Shafts for armatures, complete two way switches, aluminium sockets with handles—Boxes, joint straight through terminal type, Catenary clamps and clips, connection ball with clevis and eye end, Lead sleeves Sockets with bolts Motor connection boxes, copper strips for Pentograph, Copper Washers. Aluminium sockets, Side lamps, Ceiling fans D.C., Magnetic switches, Henley's Universal clamps. Cut glass shades, Motor series wound, Motor shunt wound with and without starter, Motor complete with starter, spare armature, spare shunt coil for Motor, Spare interpole coil for Motor, Spare armatures for Vickers' Dynamos, Marble panel, cables copper wire, Tengent bells Relay for bells, etc; etc.

Terms:10 per cent deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE APOLLO MUSIC DEPOT, AT CUSROW BAUG, COLABA, CAUSEWAY.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1936 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the above place—stock-in-trade such as violins, Banjoes, Mandolines, Flutes, Cornets, Trombones, Drums, music books, musical pieces, Gramophones, showcases, strings etc. etc. in separate lots.

By order of the Party concerned:—One Cottage Piano by "Ascherberg".

The above will be on view from Monday, the 24th and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES KAPADWANJ FARM COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th, February, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JAMES CAGNEY
IN
"FRISCO KID"
With a Supporting cast of
MARGARET LINDSAY
RICARDO CORTEZ
LILI DAMITA
BARTON MACLANE
A thrilling story of the gold rush days on the water-front of San Francisco
All seats except As. 4 seats, can be booked in advance
SATURDAY NEXT
DICK POWELL & RUBY KEELER
THE POPULAR SCREEN LOVERS OF 1935
in
"SHIPMATES FOR EVER"
Plans Open. Phone, 21200.

Running glorious 4th week
It's the TALK OF THE TOWN
Imperial's awe-inspiring Thriller
WILD CAT
WILD CAT
OF
BOMBAY
Starring ONE and ONLY
SULOCHANA
SULOCHANA
AT
ROXY TALKIES
New Queen's Road
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

WORDS OF PRAISE are being Showered over
Savitri
Saraswatee Cinetone's (Poona)
Marathi Musical Mythological Super
that is
DRAWING RECORD HOUSES in its
3rd TRIUMPHANT WEEK
The super production directed by
BHAL G. PENDHARKAR
with
LEELA
the silver-voiced star of our screen
in the leading role
Music Director:
Prof. SURESHBABU
a definite entertainment which none can afford to miss
Melodious Songs By
LEELA
are on all tongues
FORGET NOT TO ENJOY THEM TO-NIGHT
at
MAJESTIC
—GIRGAUM—
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES DOUBLE PROGRAMME

3RD WEEK STILL GOING STRONG
STARRING
DEVIKA RANI
Superb Entertainment combining Thrilling Drama, wholesome Comedy, Tuneful Music, Exquisite Dancing, Perfect Technique etc.
MOTHER
A heart-rending drama of a woman of easy virtue whose mother-love triumphs over all material considerations of life and who goes to the gallows for the happiness of her child.
AND
ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE
A hilarious comedy of an errant Gambler, who, in trying to deceive his wife, finds himself a living ghost.
DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Imperial Cinema

4th GLORIOUS WEEK
NOW IN PROGRESS
EASTERN ART'S
NIGHT OF LOVE
H. SHIVDASANI
FEROZE DASTUR
SHANTA KUMARI
&
GOPE
Daily 5-15; 8 & 10-45
Super
Charni Road.
Tram Junction.
THAT
Has created a stir Amongst young and old!
It's LIKED by
CLASSES & MASSES.
BECAUSE it tells a story which people think of their own.

5TH WEEK
"DHOOP-CHHAON."
FIFTH GLORIOUS WEEK and
STILL the SAME RUSH!
AS IF IT IS THE FIRST WEEK
THE NEW THEATRES LIMITED CALCUTTA
New Theatres Ltd.'s Epic Creation of the Season
DHOOP-CHHAON
alias "BHAGYA CHAKRA."
starring
Sweetheart of Millions
UMASHASHI
with K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BHADOORI
Photographed and Directed By Sjt. NITIN BOSE
Running at
MINERVA
TALKIES. LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
&
LAUREL--HARDY
IN FULL LENGTH FEATURE COMEDY.
"DEVIL'S BROTHER"
A M.-G.-M. SUPER PICTURE
AT
PLAZA
To-night 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY
Also showing two parts COLOURED COMEDY.

FREE!! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires.
SHAKTI BHANDAR, P.O. Auliabad (Sylhet), ASSAM.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

INDIAN CINEMA: SOME SUGGESTIONS

Selection Of "Stars," Language Problem

LAUGHTER ABSENT IN INDIAN FILMS

Mr. S. N. Kaul from Fyzabad writes:—

Of late there has developed a tendency in the Cinema world to praise to the skies any and every person who takes to Cinema acting. The person is at once dubbed as a 'star', and the 'star' becomes so much conscious of his or her supposed greatness as actor that it often happens that after the first venture, acting begins to deteriorate and goes on deteriorating till you cannot distinguish between a tragedy and a comedy between sober acting and farce. Promoters, if not directors, are responsible to a very great extent, for this state of affairs. They choose their girl 'stars' because they somehow have begun to like them, not because of her artistic competence. They forget that persons who are irresistibly charming otherwise are not necessarily the 'thing' for the Cinema where absolutely different sort of qualities are required. An attractive face may look very plain through camera, charming and bewitching manners may appear stale and sordid on the screen, or sometimes ugly. And such "stars" are, year in and year out, thrust on the devoted heads of the poor 'directors' who are entrusted with the onerous task of conducting the direction with due regard to the requirements of the screen.

THEIR HANDICAP.

Again there has been growing a tendency amongst some of the promoters of the cinema to take in Anglo-Indian girls for the main parts, forgetting, that an Anglo-Indian is not and should not be expected to correctly interpret the feeling the sentiments, the spirit underlying the theme in any purely religious or social drama. And in order that may be received kindly by the Indian public they are given Hindu names. They may learn their parts in Hindi or Urdu by heart and well too, speak sentence after sentence fluently and with some sort of grace too, look well, dress well and pose well for the camera but when it comes to acting, real acting, correct interpretation of real Indian sentiments... then it is a different story. Sulochana, for example, in spite of her looks, grace of her body and mastery over Hindustani can not compare favourably with Gauhar who is superb in any role in which she appears. You can always note the difference between Anglo-Indian from the Indian. Not so well proportioned in body as Sulochana is, not possessing so well chiselled features as Madhuri does, not so young as perhaps both, Gauhar is still unsurpassed in the exposition of histrionic art by your Sita Devis, Sulochanas, Madhuris, Coopers, Violets and host of other Anglo-Indian girls who as "stars" shine on the vast cinema firmament of the present day. It is sheer folly not to give to the more deserving Indian actresses the chance for interpretation of Indian sentiments.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

Amongst the male actors there does not appear to be any individual whom you can call really good. Perhaps the brightest male "star" is Billimoria the elder. But even he does not come up to the standard. He is of course infinitely superior to his younger brother and hundreds of other actors but on occasions I have seen him on the screen looking blank. His pronunciation of Hindustani language is at times faulty. His intonation is not up to the mark. True he is a "proper man's picture", and looks every inch a hero but that is not enough. In Hindustani dramas an Anglo-Indian, or a Parsi, or a Bengali or a Mahratta or even a Punjabi cannot, under any circumstances, do full justice to the language of the part which he is called upon to act. My suggestion is that promotors of film industry should make talkies of Hindustani dramas with Hindustani cast, Bengali dramas with Bengali cast, Gujerati dramas with Gujarati cast and so on. In "Rajrani Mira," for instance, one is inclined to smile at the rather pathetic figure of Indubala as "Charani" when she opens her lips and speaks out in Bengali intonation and Bengali accent the Hindi language. Such incongruities always spoil the effect of the particular scene in which they occur.

WE WANT MORE LAUGHTER.

Then there is total lack of good humorous acting. India has yet to produce an actor whose very thought would provoke laughter. As it is we have to content ourselves with pigmies. Dixit and Ghori make great efforts to make us laugh. We can see them making so, and in many instances we laugh because the humour of the situation created by the writer of the story makes us laugh; and I daresay on most occasions the actor themselves enjoys their farcical acting more than the public does. I cannot imagine that India lacks the necessary talent that would make us laugh but I have a shrewd suspicion that such a talent is being starved for want of proper feeding in the shape of decent salary at the hands of film magnates. Perhaps they undervalue the humorous actor; if they do they should revise their opinions for it is high time that they should know that the public does value the humorous side of a theme asmuch as sober and grave portion of it.

CINEMA CONVENTION.

Lastly my suggestion to all the film producers and promoters of film industry in India is that they should every year hold a Cinema "Convention" at some central place where persons interested in the industry and "stars" of all kinds, bright, less bright, meteors, planets and their satellites with scores of other shining ones may gather to discuss ways and means for the betterment of their trade and improvement of the histrionic art.

"Sati Savitri" at the Majestic with Kumari Leela.

"Dhoop-Chaon" the picture which has made its mark. The photo shows the blind singer, Syt. K. C. Dey, whose songs are the popular refrain in every street.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

"Comedy Of Errors"

Bhavnani Productions' Second Picture the "Dake Devil" or "Jung Bahadur" will be released within a few days at important cities in North India. The story of this picture runs close to Shakespeare's masterpiece the "Comedy of Errors," and the late Aga Hashar's famous stage drama "Bhool Bhulaiyan."

The "Dare Devil" or "Jung Bahadur" is not only a rollicking comedy depicting very cleverly the confusion, surprise and sensation caused in the lives of two twin brothers and their two servants who were also twins, when they meet after a lapse of 20 years. The wife of one mistakes the other as her husband and the servants mistake their master and vice versa. One of the two brothers has to perform many dangerous feats just to get back a royal diamond that he had lost. The thrilling incidents have been very nicely woven in this story, which will be a great catch for all types of audiences, even children. Mr. Nayampally who plays the main role of "Dare Devil" and who is one of the twins gives a very creditable performance as an athlete doing dangerous stunts. Nargis who plays opposite him and Fatty Prasad, who also plays the double role of the twin sons of the servant shine out prominently.

Bhavnani Productions' third film is a dacoit thriller entitled "Dilawar", featuring Navin, Prabha, Sushila, Nayampally, Shivrani, Parasher, Gyani, etc., with Abu Baker and Jehangir as comedians. This picture has been half finished.

PREMIER FILMS

"Sundari" or "Song of Love" lies censored for release. Aspi is writing a thrilling scenario for another story.

Gunjal will be also going to Hyderabad for shooting scenes of "Maha Maya."

'NIGHT OF LOVE'

Third Week At Super

If you all wish good entertainment you should go to Super Talkies. The picture in the third week is in its full swing.

Mr. Nazir in the role of Capt. Rahoir Singh plays the part of the hero befittingly. Master Firoze Dastur and Miss Yasmin as prince and princess maintain their (charm and attraction). Mr. Hari Shivdasani in the part of a villain is interesting, a better and more polished role of a villain has seldom been witnessed before on the screen. Miss Shanta Kumari as the pretty dancer and the woman in the mask has charms and lovliness in the two different roles.

Messrs. D. Sarkari D. Manek, Gidwani and little Kamlakar are good strength to the picture, and lastly Mr. Gope (the most renowned comedian) the fatty, will make you laugh.

"DHOOP CHHAON" OR BHAGYA CHAKRA

At The Minerva

One of the most artistic picture from the point of view of technique of pictorial composition and noteworthy music is New Theatres Ltd. Calcutta's latest picture "Dhoop-Chhaon" or "Bhagya Chakra" which is now running for the fourth week at Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road.

Those who are prejudiced against our Indian pictures can rest be reassured to see this marvellous creation of art. Its photography, its pictorial composition, its music, its story, its direction are absoluteiy as wonderful as any Hollywood's standard picture-director, Sjt. Nitin Bose has introduced some new points as far as technique is concerned It has got stars that have wonderful personality—Kumari Umashashi, blind singer K. C. Dey P. Sanyal, Nawab-Bhadur: are the main stars. "Dhoop Chhaon" or "Bhagya Chakra" must be seen at Minerva.

IMPERIAL STUDIO

Location Units Move To Hyderabad

Preparations are apace for two units proceeding to Hyderabad (Deccan) for the outdoor scenes of two pictures.

Director Chowdhary will shoot unique scenes there—for "Pride of India"—starring Sulochana and "Our Darling Daughters" featuring Rose—Kumar, Mubarak.

Moti B. Gidwani has finished the crocodile sequences for "Gulam Daku" at great risk. Luckily no mishap to anyone or anybody missing.

"Chalta Putla" will be shortly released.

"Lail-o-Nihar" awaits a Durbar setting.

Homi Master rapidly progresses with the boisterous comedy "Akal No-Bardan" and "That's a Wife."

THE MUSIC OF "DHARMATMA"

Shri Krishna Agrawal writes from Lucknow:—

"Dharmatma" of the Prabhat Cinetone Co., Poona, deserves more than a passing notice. Besides being an interesting and fine piece of film work it is of a great social importance. The directors have been very successful in depicting the true life of the Harijans and have also tried to give a wide publicity to the Harijan Movement of which "Mahatma Gandhi" is the originator.

The music by Bal Gandharva and a few of his colleagues is undoubtedly of a very high standard, which is rather rare in the Cinema world but the music at certain places, being unnatural and untimely, is very jarring to the ears e.g. the singing of a mother when his own and only son is leaving the house for good; secondly the song sung by a most devoted wife when her loving husband is dying on account of the lathi blows. These two psychological facts have been overruled in this picture. Such defects may not be noticed at first sight because one is naturally carried away by the emotion of Harijan Movement; but they prick the conscience that the music at such places is quite unnatural and out-of-place.

We quite appreciate the music which is of a higher order than the ordinary 'gazal' or 'kawwali' but still things look beautiful only at their proper places; according to the saying 'A place for everything, and everything in its place.'

Let us hope that the directors will take proper care in future in rectifying these shortcomings to make the pictures more effective and carry its full significance. If the directors pay a little more attention towards these things e. g. plot costume etc., there is no reason why the standard of the Indian Films should lag behind the standard of the foreign films.

Lastly, taken all together, the film "Dharmatma" is undoubtedly an excellent picture, which can be shown to our orthodox Indian women with good effect.

WADIA MOVIETONE

"Pahadi Kanya" Is Ready For Release: Director Falls Ill

Cine-fans are anxiously waiting the release of Wadia's super-production "Pahadi Kanya" at the Lamington talkies which is under wholesale repairs! Anyway the pictures seems to be lucky. Firstly because it is announced as the opening programme of a Theatre and secondly because people are in the run for getting it for themselves! There is nothing surprising in this in as much as all recent Wadia Productions have been successful. Director Harshad Roy Mehta of Mehta-Luhar fame has taken considerable pains to present Nadia in entirely a different manner and people will simply wonder when they set the crack star of "Hunterwalli" as the most emotional artiste you ever saw on the Silver screen.

"Frontier Mail's" speed had to be slowed down on account of the illness of Homi Wadia. Such things often happen in thrillers due to excitement running high during their shooting wonderful railway scenes have been arranged to be shot.

Question Of The Week

When will Indian mechanics, chemists and technologists be helped to manufacture cine-equipments for Indian studios ?

RANJIT STUDIOS

Decide Social Role For Madhuri

ROSE HATE'S FIRST PICTURE

After her brilliant success in "Raj Ramni," Miss Madhuri portrays no timeworn theme, but a straight-forward social story. She essays the most difficult characterization of her meteoric career in this frankly different production, now named as "Mutlabi—Dunia." It is under production—Mr. Jayant Desai is busy shooting the scenes. Raja Sandow plays the hero. "Mutlabi-Dunia" will be completed in March.

ROSE HATE.

"Dilka-Daku" is pacing, fast in the Studio. The rushes are seen and all they have to say is that it is going to be a surprise picture. Even the rushes give promise—and when it will be over and will be properly constructed, what will be the result? You can reply to it. Miss Rosa Hate is in jolly mood to see the result of her first talkie—Mr. Madhok is doing his might to make it snappy.

BLACK BANDIT.

Raja Sandow's "Black Bandit" is not an impatient soul. He is pretty sure of his audience. He will appear at the West End. Raja Sandow and Padmadevi are starred together.

"MOTHER" AND "ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE"

Third Week At The Imperial

For the last fortnight and more, the Imperial Cinema has become the haunt of ciema-goers of all classes who have been flocking to see "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" comprised in Bombay Talkies' double programme.

The secret of the extraordinary attraction of this programme is to be found in the combination of various elements that contribute to its entertainment value and technical merits alike—elements that have evoked unstinted admiration from prominent people as also from the general public. Not the least among these factors is the skilful dramatic treatment of the themes, developing the appropriate emotional appeal in each picture, of heart-moving tragedy in "Mother" and of light-hearted enjoyment in "Always Tell Your Wife" which is a fast-moving hilarious farce depending for its effect, not on forced and unnatural humour, but on naturally evolved situations. Some excellent music and dancing in the steamer sequence add to the lighter atmosphere in the latter picture which, like "Mother," abounds in thrills and unexpected surprises which sustain the interest of the audience from start to finish.

Cine Journals

"Broadening Outlook"

"The City Light," a new cine journal claims the attention of the already over-burdened cine world with the following words:—

"The film is being taken as a means of broadening the outlook and of forming a wider standard of judgment. So long, however, as the cinegoers are not in a position to judge beforehand the nature of the films they are tempted to see the process of broadening the outlook cannot be directed through proper lines. After seeing disappointing films, which seemed quite entertaining before purchasing tickets, cinegoers have been heard to lament that the films were useless, the time was wasted, and even that the money should be refunded. No doubt, some of these disappointing films made money, but they carried with them the stamp in the mind of the cinegoers that a film of a producer with particular stars was useless and they would not see another in future, however good it may really be. The distributor and the exhibitor must be careful not to allow that stigma to get to the minds of their patrons. The function of the "City Lights," therefore, would be to help the cinegoer to form an intelligent guide to the films placarded before him, a function sorely neglected in India. Some films which the cinegoer considered bad, may not be so considered if he or she saw them from a different point of view instilled into him or her through some medum like this weekly Journal. The task we confess is a difficult one. In America it has been tackled by the National Board of Review and other associate bodies. In England it had to be undertaken by a Film Institute with Government patronage, and it may take years before any institution of the kind materialises in this country. With the goodwill of the cinegoers themselves and of the distributors and exhibitors without distinction, we hope to discharge that function and serve in the words of Mr. H. G. Wells, to provide, "very much better stuff than" the public "ever gets a chance to appreciate."

An allied function of the "City Lights" would be to encourage the educational uses of the film not exactly in the dry sense of the word as in the case of class-room films. Films are being shown every day which are of an educational nature to different sections of the public. But those sections do not see the films, not because they are averse to films but because the special features of the films are not brought to their notice, thus denying the distributor and the exhibitor an amount of patronage and the public an opportunity to broaden outlook. This additional patronage could be secured by the holding of matinee shows of suitable films at favourable opportunities The suitability of these films will be regularly advised in the pages of this Journal. For the rest the issue will speak for itself."

The words explain themselves. One must wait and see how these words are translated in practice. This is only the first number of the journal.

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE

Prepares For Holiday Fare

"Diler Dilber" or "Amerprem" is running at Pratap Talkies Ahmedabad from the 8th inst.

In Bombay, it will be released on the 21st. inst. at Super Talkies. That week is full of Hindu Holidays, and the Management of Super Talkies have specially booked this classical picture for their Hindu patrons.

Director Dhirubhai Desai has completed the shooting of his Hilal-E-Idd or Hoor-E-Sumander, their Idd special and is sitting day and night in the editing room so as to present it to the public in its finished form, during the ensuing Idd week. Vishnu Cinetone have made arrangements to screen this picture in at least ten big Centres simultaneously, on Bakri Idd.

Kanjibhai Rathod, the veteran Director who recently signed with them is proceeding with the shooting of his new stunt picture, announced as "Sher-e-Punjab."

SJT. CASHYAP THE HU SBAND WHO DID MOT TELL HIS WIFE

Syt. Cashyap, whose first contribution in "Jawani-ki-Hawa" gave glimpse of his abilities, appears in "Always Tell Your Wife"—the Bombay Talkies' second picture at the Imperial —in a more mature and decidedly more effective comic role. The versatile artist, player and musician is, no doubt, a positive gain to the Bombay Talkies. He must be enabled to record further finished display of his versatile talents.

Western India Tennis Championships

JENNY DOES THE HAT-TRICK

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

With the conclusion of the Mixed Doubles final, the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament came to a close. E. V. Bobb and Jenny Boland proved to be the stronger combination of the two and won the verdict in straight sets. John Tew and Mrs. Tew, the Bombay Presidency Champions, were overwhelmed rather easily in the first set when they could collect but two games. Jenny was the outstanding figure on the Court. She drove and smashed with amazing speed and force which left many a spectator agape. Bobb gave his better assistance than he had done on the previous occasions.

BOMBAY CHAMPIONS SPLENDID RALLY.

In the second set, the Bombay Champions made a remarkable rally and stoutly fought every inch of the ground. For a time Bobb relapsed into the erratic mood which has been haunting him this season which gave Tew and wife the opportunity to advance before their opponents by 5—3, Jenny took matters in hand again and exhibited some fine "kills," a few of which she executed right from the base line. After it was 5 all, the Tews managed to go ahead again, through the incapacity of Bobb to capture his service game—a fault which he has been committing almost throughout the season chiefly in Doubles. Jenny was not to be denied however. She brought off some uncanny placements which terminated the match in favour of the All-India pair at the fourteenth game. Thereby Jenny became the happy winner of the three Crowns of Western India, for which I congratulate her most heartily.

RETURN MATCH BETWEEN LEELA AND JENNY.

Prior to the Mixed Doubles Final, the Exhibition match between Jenny Boland, India's No. 1, and Leela Row, India's No. 2, was staged before a large crowd. Since last year's final, an impression was left in the minds of many of Leela's supporters that she could beat Jenny easily on her home Courts. When Jenny announced her intention of defending her title, it was hoped that Leela would now have the chance of avenging her last year's defeat. They did not meet at Allahabad this year when Leela won the All-India title without any serious opposition. A great opportunity was therefore offered to the Bombay player to rise to the topmost rung of the ladder of Indian ranking.

A SOUND ADVICE UNHEEDED.

Leela however left her home tournament to win laurels at Lahore. Although she had promised to return in time to fulfil her engagements in the Western India Championship, she could not do so. Before she left, I had strongly advised to remain here and not to change her accustomed Courts before the great match. But she felt that it would not make much difference to her. Jenny showed wonderful sporting spirit, for which she is renowned, by agreeing to play the exhibition match on Leela's own terms. There was a little 'snag' over the make of the ball. Although Jenny had been playing with Dunlops for the last few days, she readily agreed to the slazenger's make which Leela favoured.

QUEEN OF INDIAN TENNIS.

Leela ran away with a big start of 4—1. By that time Jenny had accustomed herself to the new conditions. Then she rose to unusual heights, showing a mass of brilliance not seen in her before. In every department of the game, she outclassed, outplayed and outmanouevred Leela. The forehand drives which Leela was exploiting with remarkable success in the first few games, practically evaporated in the face of the magnificent exposition of the immense variety of strokes of which Jenny is a perfect mistress. Attacking Leela's poor backhand fiercely and consistently, she made her appear almost insignificant before her. Rushing up to the net time and again, she made some spectacular finishes which unnerved Leela visibly, she fell away to such an extent that she could snatch away only two games after her original lead. The day therefore ended gloriously for Jenny who won the match by 7—5, 6—1, and proved beyond a shadow of doubt that she is the unrivalled Queen of Indian Tennis.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

The Internatinal matches between India and Central Europe will be staged this evening. In the two Singles matches, Sohan Lal, India's No. 1, will meet L. Hecht, and B. T. Blake, one of the most promising players of India, will face Roderick Menzel. J. Charanjiva and T. Henderson Brooks, two of the best Doubles players in India, will cross blades with Menzel and G. Von Metaxa, when some classic tennis may be expected.

RESULTS.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

E. V. Bobb and Mrs. J. Boland beat J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew 6—2, 8—6.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

Mrs. J. Boland beat Miss L. Row 7—5, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

INDIA VS. CENTRAL EUROPE.

CENTRE COURT 4 P.M.—Sohan Lal (India) vs. L. Hecht (Czecho-Slovakia).

(followed by).

B. T. Blake (India) vs. R. Menzel (Czecho-Slovakia).

(followed by).

J. Charanjiva and T. Henderson Brooks (India) vs. R. Menzel and G. Von Metaxa (Central Europe).

Previous Winners Of Championships

MEN'S SINGLES.

1930 E. D. Andrews.
1931 N. R. Suvarna.
1932 H. Satoh.
1933 G. de Stefani.
1934 E. V. Bobb.
1935 J. Palada.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

1930 R. A. Wagle and R. S. Raja Iyer.
1931 A. C. Pereira and A. G. Gupte.
1932 M. Kawachi and J. Fujikura.
1933 G. de Stefani and Count A. del Bono.
1934 L. Brooke Edwards and E. V. Bobb.
1935 F. Puncec and J. Palada.

MIXED DOUBLES.

1930 E. D. Andrews and Mrs. B. C. Covell.
1931 M. Kamruddin and Miss O. Stebbing.
1932 E. V. Bob and Miss O. Stebbing.
1933 E. Sertorio and Signorina L. Valerio.
1934 L. Brooke-Edwards and Miss O. Stebbing.
1935 L. Brooke-Edwards and Miss O. Stebbing.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

1930 Mrs. B. C. Covell.
1931 Miss L. Row.
1932 Miss E. Bonjour.
1933 Signorina L. Valerio.
1934 Miss L. Row.
1935 Miss J. Sandison.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

1930 Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs. T. N. Davidson.
1931 Mrs. R. H. T. Mackenzie and and Miss L. Woodbridge.
1932 Miss O. Stebbing and Miss E. Bonjour.
1933 Miss O. Stebbing and Miss L. Woodbridge.
1934 Miss L. Row and Miss E. Bonjour.
1935 Miss J. Sandison and Miss O. Stebbing.

JU-JITSU EXPERT IN BOMBAY

To Give Demonstration To-day At Japanese Gymkhana

Professor S. Takagaki, short and sturdy with a close-cropped military moustache, called at the "Chronicle" office to-day. The Professor is a Japanese Ju-jitsu expert who is going round India lecturing and giving demonstrations explaining the art which has hitherto remained the exclusive monopoly of Japan.

Seven years ago Mr. Takagaki came to India and on the invitation of Poet Rabindranath Tagore, joined the Shantiniketan as a ju-jitsu instructor. After his two years' contract finished, he was engaged by His late Majesty King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan as an instructor for the army and the police. He is still in Afghan service and is at present on a four months' holiday which he is utilising in popularizing the art of ju-jitsu in India by lectures and demonstrations.

He has already visited Lahore, Delhi, Calcutta, Cuttack, Cocanada, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad. To-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. he will give a demonstration at the Japanese Gymkhana (near Band Stand) when His Excellency the Royal Consul for Japan will also be present.

INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY DRAW

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The following is the draw made for the inter-provincial hockey turnament, which begins on March 4 at a meeting of the full Council of the Bengal Hockey Association:—

Bengal vs. Bihar and Orissa: All-India Railways vs. Central Provinces; Madras vs. Central India; Delhi bye, Bhopal vs. Punjab; United Provinces vs. Bombay; Manavadar vs. Sind.

Photo shows Dr. Kurtakoti (Shankaracharya) with a group of prize winners, after the prize distribution of the Kar natak Sangh.

NO ABANDONMENT OF ENGLISH TOUR

Vizianagram Hopes M. C. C. Will Treat Indian Team With Generosity

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, the Captain of the Indian Test Team, is leaving Delhi on 17th March for Vizianagram to attend to private affairs, prior to leaving India. As presently arranged, the Indian team will sail from Bombay on the 4th April by the "Viceroy of India."

Interviewed by the Associated Press in regard to the message published in the press relating to l.b.w. rules. The Maharajkumar said that at the last meeting of the Cricket Board of Control, he made a personal appeal to the President and members to the effect that Indian players would find it difficult to play in England under the new l.b.w. rules, as they had never played under these conditions. But after playing a few provincial matches, the Indian players would get accustomed to the new rules. He added that there was no question of the Indian team abandoning the English tour, but he hoped that the M. C. C. would treat the Indian team with their usual generosity. If, however, the M. C. C. have decided that Indians should play under the new rules, the players would fall in with that view.

The Associated Press understands that the Board of Control have decided not to appoint any Managing Committee in England, but that all executive powers will be exercised by the Captain and Major Brittain Jones, the Manager of the team.—A.P.

Viscount Cobham, President of the M.C.C.

PLUM WARNER'S HOPE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Plum Warner interviewed by "Reuter" hoped that India would fall into line in trying out the experimental L. B. W. Rule. He said that the South Africans willingly agreed to it last year. The Rule was also used by the M.C.C. in New Zealand and against the Australian States. Yorkshire are also using it in their tour in West Indies.

The M. C. C. have not yet received India's communication.—Reuter.

RAIN MARS PLAY

MATAMATA, Feb. 18.

In the two-day match between M. C. C. and Piako, Piako had made 106 runs for seven wickets. There will be no play after lunch due to rain.—Reuter.

M. C. C. INSIST ON NEW L.B.W. RULE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Viscount Cobham, President of the M. C. C. is reported to have said, "It is doubtful if we shall be able to arrange the tour now."

Hope Of Amicable Solution

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Hope of an amicable solution is expressed by sporting writers commenting on India's attitude on the new L. B. W. rule.

"The Daily Mail" points out that the M.C.C must either inform the authorities in India that non-compliance with the new rule was unacceptable or face such a confusion in first class cricket as will upset the whole tenor of the M.C.C.'s present policy.

The paper says the Indian authorities are perfectly entitled to their views and also to the preferential courtsey due to visitors, but opines that if they were asked to reconsider their decision in the light of the M.C.C.'s difficulty and dilemma, they would not hesitate to take the only course offering a satisfactory solution.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

DELHI STILL HOPEFUL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Associated Press understands that the Cricket Control Board at its meeting this week, authorised the President to take a decision, as he considered fit, in case the M.C.C. was unable to accede to the request regarding the new l.b.w. rule.

The fact that India was very keen on playing the test matches next summer, was revealed by the manner the selection of the Captain and other members of the team took place, so that the cricket authorities here do not anticipate the cancellation of the tour. —A. P.

Amritsar Patti Railway's Progress

The thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the Amritsar Patti Railway was held in the company's registered office, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. R. C. Lowndes presiding.

The Directors declared an adinterim dividend at the rate of 5-1|2 per cent. per annum, less Income-Tax, which absorbed Rs. 90,750 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,858-0-5 available for disposal, which they proposed to apply as follows:—

1. Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1935 at the rate of 7-1|2 per cent per annum (making 6-1|2 per cent for the year) payable free of Income-Tax Rs. 1,23,750-0-0.

2. Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 2,000.

3. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 108-0-5. Total Rs. 1,25,858-0-5.

The report was adopted and Mr. Ambalal Surabhai was re-elected Director for the ensuing year.

W. I. F. A. TO STAGE HOCKEY TRIALS

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association have entrusted the Western India Football Association with the task of making all arrangements for staging the trials to choose a team for Calcutta. Two games will be played on the Cooperage on Friday, February 20. The first which commences at 4-30 p.m. will be between the Possibles and Customs, and the second between the Probables and Goan United at 5-40 p.m., after which the final selection of the team will be undertaken.

Hockey enthusiasts are expected to muster in large numbers at the Cooperage on Friday, which is now the Mecca of the city's athletic functions.

GWALIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Fixtures For Second Round

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The following are the fixtures in the 2nd Round of the Gwalior Hockey Tournament:—

K.O.S.C. vs. Parsi Cyclists, Wednesday 19th February.

"Times of India" vs. Lusitanians "B", Saturday 22nd February bully off 4-15.

Young Sports vs. winners Brij Raj and No. 3 Co., R. E., Sunday 23rd February, bully off 4-15.

G. I. P. or Bombay Port Trust vs. Bombay Telephone Co. Thursday, 27th February.

St. Andrew's ex-Student's Assn. or Lusitanians "A" vs. European Institute (Igatpuri), Wednesday 26th February.

Texaco Club vs. Blue Rangers. Tuesday, 25th February.

Armed Police or G.I.P. (Parel) vs. Kirkee United, Saturday 22nd February bully off 5-30.

POSTPONED GAME 1ST ROUND G.I.P. vs. Bombay Port Trust, Sunday 23rd February bully off 5-30.

THAT CENSURE MOTION

Bombay Put Up Good Fight, Says Mr. Fyzee

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee Hon. Secretary, Bombay Cricket Association, interviewed on his return from Delhi said:—

I regret I cannot give you any details of the meeting of the Board of Control. The meeting decided that the proceedings are to be treated as confidential. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. De Mello, has been authorised to issue to the press a statement containing merely the decisions of the Board, without any other details.

Bombay put up a good fight on the censure motion, and nothing was left unsaid. Bombay also supported Naidu successively for the captaincy, and the vice-captaincy, but the opposite forces were so wellorganised that we could not obtain a majority.

I hope the Bombay men chosen, namely, our Captain, Jai, Merchant and Hindlekar will prove successful in England. The team is fairly satisfactory, but the glaring ommissions are C. S. Naidu and Nazir Ali. I also wish the claims of youngsters like Kadri and Havewalla had been recognised.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR TO INDIA

Batting And Bowling Averages

The following are the batting and bowliug averages of the members of the Australian touring team, compiled by A. E. Tarrant, Assistant Manager of the team:—

BATTING AVERAGES

Batsmen	Matches	Inns.	N.O.	H.S.	Agg.	Ave.
J. Ryder	20	27	4	139*	1,121	43.7
O. Wendell-Bill	14	20	3	118*	740	43.5
D. O. G. Morrisby	20	28	2	145	958	36.8
C. G. Macartney	13	17	2	108*	485	32.3
F. J. Bryant	20	30	3	155	743	27.5
A. Allsopp	6	8	0	51	203	25.2
H. S. Love	17	33	2	91	499	23.7
J. L. Ellis	12	14	4	53*	209	20.9
H. L. Hendry	19	26	1	92	507	20.2
R. K. Oxenham	15	19	4	44*	275	18.3
T. W. Leather	16	21	5	46*	252	16.
L. E. Nagel	13	16	1	80	240	16.
F. Mair	18	23	5	48	286	15.8
H. Ironmonger	4	4	2	21*	25	12.5
H. H. Alexander	11	14	4	11	42	4.2

Also batted: F. A. Tarrant, F. Warne, J. H. Davis, L. Tarrant.

BOWLING AVERAGES

Bowler	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. K. Oxenham	425	193	828	101	8.19
C. G. Macartney	213	66	552	34	16.2
T. W. Leather	384	91	940	56	16.7
F. Mair	383	53	1,260	71	17.8
H. Ironmonger	132	50	323	16	20.1
L. E. Nagel	279	77	756	36	21.0
J. Ryder	78	19	267	12	22.2
H. H. Alexander	171	31	2,488	18	27.1
H. L. Hendry	104	30	227	8	28.3

Also bowled: F. A. Tarrant, F. J. Bryant, R. O. G. Morrisby, O. Wendell-Bill, J. H. Davis, L. B. Tarrant, F. Warne.

Catches taken by: H. L. Hendry 19, H. S. Love 17, J. L. Ellis 12, J. Ryder 12, F. Mair, T. W. Leather, R. K. Oxenham 9 each, F. J. Bryant and O. W. Bill 7 each, L. E. Nagel and A. Allsopp 5 each, R. O. G. Morrisby and H. H. Alexander 4 each, C. G. Macartney 3, L. B. Tarrant 2, F. A. Tarrant, H. Ironmonger and J. H. Davis 1 each.

Ellis stumped 19, Love stumped 11.

"TEST" MATCH BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsmen	Matches	Inns.	N.O.	H.S.	Agg.	Ave.
F. Mair	4	6	4	48	99	49.5
J. Ryder	4	7	1	104	273	45.5
O. W. Bill	3	6	2	45*	119	29.7
R. O. Morrisby	4	8	1	67	143	20.4
F. J. Bryant	4	8	0	29	135	16.8
C. G. Macartney	3	5	0	34	78	16.6
R. K. Oxenham	3	4	0	30	54	13.5
J. L. Ellis	3	4	1	12	31	10.3
H. S. Love	3	5	0	19	49	9.8
T. W. Leather	4	6	0	27	54	9
J. H. Davis	1	2	1	4	4	4.
H. Ironmonger	1	1	0	4	4	4.
H. L. Hendry	4	6	0	9	22	3.6
H. H. Alexander	1	2	0	2	3	1.5
L. E. Nagel	2	3	0	1	1	.33

"TEST" MATCH BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. K. Oxenham	48	15	128	13	9.8
J. Ryder	6	1	11	1	11.
C. G. Macartney	92	31	214	17	12.5
T. W. Leather	116	22	284	22	12.9
L. E. Nagel	46	9	84	6	14.
H. Ironmonger	34	7	106	5	21.2
F. Mair	37	1	227	10	22.7
H. L. Hendry	34	9	70	3	23.3
H. H. Alexander	6	1	18	—	—

CATCHES

Catches taken by:—

H. S. Love 7, H. L. Hendry 6, J. Ryder 5, J. L. Ellis 4, T. W. Leather, R. K. Oxenham, F. Mair 3 each, L. E. Nagel and O. W. Bill 2 each, C. G. Macartney, H. H. Alexander, R. O. Morrisby and F. J. Bryant 1 each.

J. L. Ellis stumped 9 and H. S. Love stumped 1.

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY

Records Good Profit For The Year

The forty-first ordinary general meeting of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway was held on Monday at the company's registered office, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. C. Lowndes presiding. The directors report for the year ended 31st December, 1935 stated:—

From the accounts, it will be seen that the working of the line for the year shows a net profit of Rs. 2,63,606-13-10 to which must be added the sum of Rs. 3,474-3-0 brought forward from last year's accounts making Rs. 2,67,081-0-10 in all.

The Directors declared an adinterim dividend at the rate of 7-1|2 per annum, less Income Tax, which absorbed Rs. 93,750 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,73,331-0-10 available for disposal, which they proposed to apply as follows:—

1. Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December 1935 at the rate of 12-1|2 per cent per annum (making 10 per cent for the year) payable less Income-Tax Rs. 1,56,250.

2. Bonus to the company's staff Rs. 1,000.

3. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 16,081-0-10. Total Rs. 1,73,331-0-10.

TRANSACTION ON LOAN ACCOUNT

A point of some interest to the business community came up for decision before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court during the hearing of the suit filed by Haji Abdulla Haji Rahimtullah against Suleman Haji Ahmed Umer.

The plaintiff stated that between 1923 and 1928 he had deposited various sums with the defendant for safe custody, and on accounts being taken at the end of the period Rs. one lakh were found due to him.

In his judgment, his Lordship observed that if the suit was for recovery of moneys due on loan account, it was clearly barred. On the other hand, if the claim was in respect of moneys deposited with the defendant under an agreement that the moneys were repayable on demand, the suit was in time, as it was filed within three years from date of demand.

NO AGREEMENT PROVED.

If the suit was for moneys deposited for safe custody within the meaning of article 607 of the Limitation Act, it was necessary to prove that when the moneys were handed over to the defendant, there was an agreement, either written or implied, that the defendant should repay the money on demand. In this case no such agreement was proved by the plaintiff. The transaction was, therefore, on loan account which made the law of limitation applicable to this case. His Lordship therefore held that the suit was barred by limitation.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

LAWN TENNIS INTERNATIONAL MATCH

INDIA vs. CENTRAL EUROPE

WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1936

On

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS OF the BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

AT 4-00 P. M.

ADMISSION Rs. 1|2|-.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 25, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 16, 1305
Hightide: 8-31; 22-19
Lowtide: 3-39, 15-09

FRIDAY, February 21.

Maha Shivratri: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Bombay Races, big meeting, fourth day.

SATURDAY, February 22

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

"MARRIAGE HYGIENE" CLASSES

The Marriage Hygiene classes will begin on (Thursday), the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. at Kodak House. There will be two lectures a week, on (Tuesday) and (Thursday) from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Admissions close on the 21st instant.

SANGAT SABHA

The meeting of the Sabha will be held in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. N. R. Phatak will delivery his last lecture on 'Eknath'.

KATHAKALI

Poet Vallathol and the Kerala Kalamandalam Kathakali troupe have returned to Bombay after their visit to Ahmedabad, and will give their farewell performances in Bombay at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on February 28 and 29, at 6-30 p.m.

They have added several new items in their programme. For the first time during this tour they will be staging "Narasimha-Vatar". Another important item will be the "Hunter Dance."

POSTAL NOTICES.

As the Inward English Mail Steamer s.s. "Ranchi" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2-00 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 20th instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of Parcels for the Office in Iraq and Iran and Persian Gulf: Parcels upto 12 noon on 20-2-1936. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Atlantic Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-0 p.m. on (Wednesday) the 19th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "China Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on (Wednesday) the 19th instant.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Honorary Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:

Those who have not taken their certificates at the public meeting arranged by the Sabha, are now requested to take the same from the Sabha's office at Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Conference of heads of Catholic schools of Bombay, Bandra, Santa Cruz, and Thana, convened by the League of Catholic Action, will be held at Antonio De'Souza High School Hall, Byculla, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows Daily
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
IN
"THE RAINMAKERS"
with
DOROTHY LEE.
An R-K-O RADIO Picture.

ONCE AGAIN IN BOMBAY
For 2 Days Only
KATHAKALI
The Kerala Kalamandalam will stage their Indian Classical Dance-Drama
AT
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL
ON
28th and 29th Feb.
At 6-30 p. m.
RATES: 3-6; 2-4 & 1-2.
Tickets can be had from:—:—
Messrs. ROSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Crime and Punishment." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Honeymoon for 3". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Rainmakers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Devdas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Frisco Kid." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million", time as usual.

DNYAN—PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan-Prasarak Mandali to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "K. R. Cama Oriental Institute," Raveline Street, Fort, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "Scientific Researches for preventing premature burial or cremation of thousands of so-called dead but actually alive."

LECTURE ON EVEREST EXPEDITION

Mr. N. S. Ullal Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Mount Everest Expedition".

The lecture will be illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward English Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails of February 13 was delayed at Marseilles until 8-30 a.m. on (Saturday) last owing to the general strike at that port. In view of this, she will now arrive in Bombay until after her schedule time 4 p.m. The actual arrival time will be notified later.

KUSHLINI HOME FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The opening ceremony of the Kushlini Home for Tuberculosis was performed by Mr. J. Durlabh Dhruv at Durlabh Nivas, Park Road, Vile Parle East, at 5 p.m. on (Sunday) last.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor C. D. Pinto will not meet his students in English Literature, to-day (Wednesday), but will as usual meet them on (Wednesday) February 26.

THE LEAGUE AND WORLD PEACE

Bombay Students' Debate

Under the auspices of the Students' Union of The School of Economics and Sociology of the University of Bombay, an Inter-Collegiate debate will be held in the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. S. V. Sohoni will propose that "in the opinion of this House, the League of Nations is an effective weapon for world peace."

Mr. K. T. Chandy will oppose the motion. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

All College students may attend.

"WESTERN CRISIS THROUGH EASTERN EYES"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. A. Correia-Fernandez, M.A., (Professor of Politics, St. Xavier's College) on "Western Crisis through Eastern Eyes" on Monday, 24th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge. Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, will preside. All are invited.

New Bombay M. L. C.

The Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with effect from February 18.

Khan Bahadur Azimkhan Inayatalikhan Durani, being an official has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council.

MAYOR AS CHIEF INSPECTOR

Mr. Nariman's Lecture

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, will deliver the first lecture of a series of public lectures on municipal subjects arranged by the Local Self-Government Institute at the hall of the Institute, at 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, (opposite the Town Hall) at 5 p.m. on (Saturday) February 22 on "Mayor as Chief Inspector".

STOCK EXCHANGE TO CLOSE

As a mark of respect to the late Sir Dinshaw, the Stock Exchange will be closed to-day.

The People's Free Reading Room and Library and its branches were closed yesterday as the deceased was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Library.

Library For Hindustani Music

MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR DONATES RS. 1,000

An appeal to Municipalities and enlightened women to afford children cultural instruction and systematic and helpful musical education was made by His Highness Maharana. Shree Vijayadevji of Dharampur on Tuesday night in his concluding address to the First Hindusthani Music Conference.

"It will certainly be a red-letter day for India," observed the Maharana, "when women of enlightenment will recognise and accept the responsibility for the complete cultural advancement of the children who are to be the citizens of to-morrow. I hope also that there would be many mothers like Shrimati Lilavati Munshi who would determine that their children get the cultural instruction, facilities and opportunities which they now recognise were once denied to them during their childhood. And Shrimati Lilavati Munshi is representative of a section of enlightened citizens who are to-day entrusted with the day-to-day education of the city's children. The Municipal attention to music is increasing, but it is upto educated women to determine and to see that conditions in this city are so established that the poorest child in the city is not left out without systematic and helpful musical education."

DANCING.

In stressing the importance of Dancing, the Maharana said that he was looking forward to the day when "education in rhythm and dancing will reach the stage, when it will cease to surprise or to shock the enlightened man or woman but will become a daily incident and necessity of every Indian home, more or less in the same manner in which the Indian child of old received its earliest impressions in such rhythmic ritual exercises as the 'artis'."

LIBRARY FOR MUSIC.

The Maharana announced that the Conference would henceforward be known as the "Bharatiya Sangit Samaj." He donated Rs. 1,000 to found the nucleus of a library of literature on Hindustani music in Hindi, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, English or any other language. It was to be open to all 'bona-fide' students and exponents of Hindusthani music. He also awarded a gold medal for instrumental research.

HIS HOPE.

"My greatest hope and aspiration," concluded the Maharana, "is that we will soon see the occasion when the morning glory of Hindusthani music as intimate realities of our daily life, will soon advance to the noon-day height where without distinction of age, sex, community, creed, or nation, music would claim our homage and inspire us and elevate us to the full height of the noble manhood womanhood and childhood to which we are entitled as our birthright from a country which is proud to belong to one of the most ancient of human civilisations."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Maharana, said that the Conference had been a success which was to a large extent due to the co-operation of His Highness.

After a few concerts, the Conference terminated.

MEDALS AWARDED.

The Maharana awarded three silver medals for those who distinguished in vocal music. They are: Sawai Gandharva, Amanat Aly Khan of Dewas, and Kumari Khurshed B. M. Homji.

The gold medal for instrumental music went to Khan Sahib Hafiz Ali Khan, Sarode Nawaz of Gwalior. Five silver medals were also awarded.

Two silver medals for dancing were given away to Shrivut Navkumar and Shreemati Shunalinidevi Rajam.

His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur who presided over the Maharashtra Sangeet Conference.

HINDUSTHANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

Urges Practical Advancement

The first session of the Hindusthani Music Conference passed the following resolutions:—

This conference recommends that the various learned and cultural institutions as well as musical institutions should begin collecting systematically both the theory of Hindustani music as well as the existing songs old and new in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

RADIO TIME AND PROGRAMMES

This Conference draws the attention of the authorities of the Indian State Broad-casting to the needs for appropriate music programme and time necessary for lovers of Indian music and it would recommend the authorities to help new tendencies and talents in Indian music.

STAGE, SCREEN AND DANCE MUSIC.

This Conference also recommends that the attention of those interested in music should be drawn towards providing the musical needs peculiar to the stage, screen and the dance.

CHORUS SINGING.

This Conference particularly recommends the introduction of chorus singing for all educational institutions, social institution and decidedly musical associations.

This Conference recommends that instrumentalists should now initiate some definite basis for reforms if any and experiments of any instrumental music.

MUSIC SOCIALS.

This Conference recommends that all musical institutions, learned institutions and cultural institutions must make determined efforts to find ways and means to facilitate the advancement of Indian music by arranging socials and recitals where musicians of all communities and all nations should meet and mutually benefit.

The Conference also passed a resolution urging music as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of the primary schools.

The Conference authorised the President to arrange for representation and deputation to wait on the authorities concerned for restoring the Government grant to music and for introducing music in the university syllabus.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Music. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Habibkhan Alladakhan of Patiala. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. "In and Around Bombay". A weekly survey of events in and around Bombay during the past week. 7-25 p.m. Sarangi Solos. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Week's Sports. 10 p.m. "Following father's foolsteps." 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

12-36 p.m. Time Signal. A Studio Concert arranged and Directed by Mlle. Magda Gyenes. 1-36 p.m. Recorded Selections. 2-06 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose on "Women of Japan". 2-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded). 3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Recitation from the Holy Quran by Hafiz Mutehe-ruddin Ahmed. 5-46 p.m. Raga Demonstration by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty, B.L. 6-06 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. 6-21 p.m. Shailseh Datta Gupta. 6-36 p.m. Krishna Chandra Ghosh. 6-51 p.m. Dhirendra Nath Das. 7-06 p.m. Miss Indubala. 7-26 p.m. Instrumental Music. 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry. 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. Instrumental Music. 9-16 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. 9-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. 9-46 p.m. Mystery by X. 10-06 p.m. Weather Bulletin, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English) 10-21 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

1 p.m. Orchestra, I.B.S. Gour 1-15 p.m. "Man ki god ke school"—A talk in Hindustani. Muhtarama Khwaja Bano. 1-30 p.m. Master Mohan. Thumris. 2 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin, Pilo. 2-10 p.m. Master Mohan. Bhajan and Ghazal. 6 p.m. Time Signal I.B.S. Orchestra. Too-Fan. 6-15 p.m. Faqir-ud-Din. Ghazals. 6-35 p.m. Master Mohan. Jaltarang Purbi. 6-45 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Agra. Thumri Khammaj. 7 p.m. Des. Sarangi. 7-15 p.m. Faqir-ud-Din. Thumri Bihga. 7-30 p.m. Haidar Tusain. Sitar. Shankra. 7-40 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Agra. Ghazals. 8 p.m. Prof. Musav. A story in Hindustani. 8-15 p.m. Akhtar Bai of Agra. Ghazals 8-45 p.m. Faqir-ud-Din. Hindi Songs. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Travels of Peter Mundy. 10-0 p.m. Band of H. M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers. 11 p.m. Close down.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Grievance Removed

Some time ago the Bombay Provision Merchants' Association submitted a petition to the Municipal Commissioner to reduce the existing license fee of Rs. 100 for imported meat and Rs. 100 for frozen fish, Rs. 200 in all which they stated was too high. They pointed out that only a few traders did this kind of business and that the demand for foreign fish and meat was limited and that the margin of profit being small a flat and uniform scale of fees operated as a great hardship on petty dealers. Besides, there was a great danger of the trade drifting to other cities such as Calcutta and Karachi, where no license fee is in force. The Municipal Commissioner after going through the matter reduced the fee to Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 100. The Association has thus succeeded in securing a fair measure of justice by submitting a combined petition of their grievances.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

The suggestion of opening Venereal Diseases Clinics at the Municipal Maternity Homes has been rejected by the Municipal Commissioner for various reasons. It was suggested sometime ago that at the five Municipal Maternity Homes Venereal Diseases Clinics should be opened so as to afford adequate treatment to the affected inmates of these Homes during their confinement and to other expectant mothers who have booked themselves for delivery in these Homes and who are infected with that ailment during their pregnancy and child-bearing periods. The Municipal Commissioner could not agree with this suggestion as it was not possible to give systematic treatment during the confinement period. If any symptoms are detected during the lying-in period they are treated in the ordinary way. Besides, in view of the infectious nature of the diseases, he did not think it advisable to open separate clinics in the Maternity Homes. Any cases detected during ante-natal period are directed to the Municipal Venereal Diseases Clinic at Belasis Road where a qualified Lady Doctor with a nurse is appointed for the treatment of women suffering from the disease.

COCHIN HARBOUR DISPUTE

Patkar To Preside Over Tribunal

MADRAS, (By Mail)

An arbitral tribunal consisting of Mr. S. S. Patkar, Retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, President, Sir C. V. Ananthakrishna Iyer (nominated by Cochin Government) and Mr. A. C. Happell I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar (nominated by the Government of India) has been constituted to determine whether either of the parties to the arbitration is exclusive owner of the whole of the area in dispute in backwaters between British Cochin and Native Cochin and if not, to determine the share therein of the parties to the dispute and to give such instructions as may be necessary for the demarcation of such shares.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer instructed by Messrs. N. Rajagopalan and K. Subramaniam, Advocates, will appear for the Madras Government and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri instructed by Mr. B. Balagopalan will appear for the Cochin Government.

The tribunal will sit from Monday next and will probably sit for a week.

TO COUNTERACT AMBEDKAR'S MOVE

Anti-Conversion Conference Plans

Mr. K. P. Ramchandra, Publicity Officer of the Anti-Conversion Committee writes:—

The majority of Harijans who do not subscribe to Dr. Ambedkar's view that conversion is the only way for the social upliftment of Harijans have decided to perform six Satyanarayan Poojas to demonstrate their love for Hinduism in different parts of the city. The first of the series will be performed on Saturday, February 29th at Poibawadi to which a large number of Caste Hindus have been invited.

Dr. Ambedkar has convened a conference of his followers to be held in May. My Committee has convened another Anti-Conversion Conference to be held on the same date to counteract this move. The announcement regarding the President and the venue of the conference will be made shortly. There are four names in view, those of Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Shankaracharya, (Dr. Kurtkoti).

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "The Mitre Madrigal Club. 8-5 p.m. "The British Industries Fair, 1936". A talk by Sir Thomas Ainscough, CB.E., F.R.G.S., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner. 8-20 p.m. A Recital by Eileen Ralph (Australian Pianist). 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Solo Pianoforte, Borovsky. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BOMBAY SUBURBS

A correspondent writes:

A meeting of the agriculturists of the village of Dahisar was held under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur S. Mohiyuddin District Deputy Collector, Bombay suburban district in which the Sar Panch, Mr. Y. R. Tawde and all members of the Village Panchayats and several prominent agriculturists were present to devise ways and means for the improvement of the village.

The President suggested the establishment of a Co-operative Society and the adoption of latest scientific methods of the cultivation. They decided to have a Co-operative Society in their village and also to try to construct a Bund to their river to afford facilities for better irrigation.

Naming Of Streets In Andheri

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, Feb 17

As the suburb of Andheri has been fast developing, it is being found increasingly difficult by the visitors to locate the addresses is given by the residents.

To obviate this difficulty a resolution will be moved before the Municipality to appoint a subcommittee to name the streets. It is expected that the question will be dealt with by the Board in its next meeting.

Delhi Malayalees To Welcome Travancore Chief

NEW DELHI, Feb 16.

A meeting of the Malayalee residents in Delhi was held at Shanti Niwas under the presidentship of Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor of the "Hindustan Times", this evening when it was agreed that provisional measures should be taken for according a reception and presenting an address of welcome to Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Travancore, who are due in Delhi early in March. Messrs. P. K. Ramakrishna Pillai and T. George were appointed as secretaries with authority to collect funds for the purpose.—United Press.

Alleged Dacoits Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 17.

Seven persons have been arrested by the Dahanu police in connection with alleged dacoities committed at several villages in Palghar and Dahanu Talukas. The whole gang is stated to consist of about 17 persons. One gun was also seized. Personal inquiries are being made in the affair by Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Thana Hospital Nearing Completion

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 17.

The construction work of the new Vithal Sayana civil hospital at Thana is very near completion and by the end of next month, it will be fully furnished.

The hospital will be declared open in April, by His Excellency, Lord Brabourne. The foundation stone of this hospital, was also laid by Lord Brabourne in March, 1935.

Three persons and thirty herd of cattle were killed in Mandla District due to a hail storm while the standing crops were completely destroyed.

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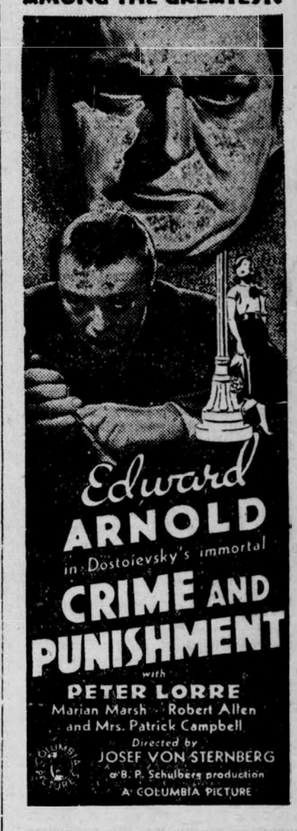

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936

A CONGRESS PIONEER

By the death of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha India loses one of her oldest veteran politicians. He was among the founders of the Indian National Congress and he worthily served this institution for about three decades till, along with other Moderates, he seceded from it owing to differences of opinion on the working of the Montford Reforms. Though in his later years he was a moderate Liberal, he was regarded by his colleagues in his earlier years as a radical, if not a fire-brand, and it was because of this that Sir Pherozeshah did not agree to his being sent to the local or the Imperial Legislative Council. He had made a deep study of Indian finance and was recognized as an authority on this subject in Congress circles. His evidence before the Welby Commission in 1897 was a severe condemnation of Government's financial policy, particularly of the enormous military expenditure. Eminent leaders like Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale often acknowledged the help and guidance they had received from him in financial matters. When in 1901 he was made President of the Congress, the prevalent feeling then was that the honour was much belated.

Service To Bombay

Another field of public service in which Sir Dinshaw highly distinguished himself was the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he was a member for about 30 years and President in 1901 and 1902. Together with Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah he helped to rouse keen interest and enthusiasm among citizens for civic welfare and rights. It is largely due to the tradition of earnest disinterested service left by these civic leaders that the Corporation still remains, in spite of all its shortcomings, one of the best administered self-governing bodies in the country, if not the best. Of the various posts of honour which he filled with credit, a special word may be said about his connection with the Bank of Bombay. Starting here on a low rung of the ladder, he rose to be a Governor of the Bank when it was reconstituted as the Imperial Bank of India. Such an honour is rare for an Indian in the present political conditions of the country and testifies to his profound knowledge of Banking and Finance. Sir Dinshaw was until a few years ago a regular contributor to the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", which owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for his services to it.

A Valiant Patriot

Though Sir Dinshaw worked and distinguished himself in various spheres of public life, posterity will best remember him as one of the valiant band of patriots who founded and built up the Indian National Congress. If in recent years the politics of this body have far outgrown the cramping limitations which beset the pioneers' efforts, it only shows how successful were those very efforts. This fact was respectfully acknowledged by all Congressmen in connection with the recent Congress Jubilee celebrations. Congressmen in Bombay in particular were extremely sorry that severe ill-health prevented Sir Dinshaw from taking any part in the local celebrations. Those who look with pride upon the magnificent edifice of the Congress will ever remember with gratitude that its magnificence has been made possible by the long, arduous, unseen toil in laying its foundation by pioneers like Sir Dinshaw Wacha. We offer our sincere condolence to the members of his family on their heavy loss over which the whole country mourns to-day.

Indian Railways

The disheartening condition of the Indian railways cannot be concealed even by the Commerce Member, or by the Railway Commissioner, in spite of all their efforts to minimise the unsatisfactory position and gloomy outlook. That railways in other countries are also faring badly is the Job's comfort offered by Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, who, however, very conveniently omits to inform his audience if the figures he compares are really comparable. No two railway systems in the world keep their accounts on the same model; nor is the history of railway capitalisation, depreciation, and reserves the same all over the world, or even in the British Empire. If British railways, for instance, are unable to make the same showing as the Indian, the former could at least plead that they have received not an inch of land free, and had to incur heavy preliminary capital cost in putting their bills through Parliament in the teeth of the landowners' opposition. Except what the originators of railways paid by way of palm-grease in India or England, Indian railways have had no such burden to bear by way of promotion charges, or land acquisition cost. On the other hand, the Indian railways have never been really constructed with an eye to economic necessity exclusively. Political and military considerations have determined the alignment of the main lines, building them on a gauge, and equipping them on a scale, which must make them an earning proposition only in the exceptional conditions of an absolute monopoly. The moment competition enters into the situation to the slightest extent,—such as the road and rail competition of the present day,—the railways must needs falter and fail. And they have been doing so of late with a vengeance. *Per contra*, railways, in India have been acquired from the Companies on terms so onerous that the taxpayer will have to bear the burden of this heartless extravagance for a century at least. If the Indian railways had really provided adequate and proper Depreciation Reserves from the commencement of the enterprise, if they were charged with a fair proportion of the burden thrown on the taxpayer in the shape of making good the original deficit in the guaranteed interest of the principal companies, if they, finally, were charged appropriately for interest on account of the "Temporary Loans" now to make up for the railway contributions, they would make a much poorer showing than the Commerce Member or the Railway Commissioner would like to admit.

The explanation offered by the officials responsible for the working of the railways only add insult to injury. That the Indian railways are not much worse off than some foreign railways is no comfort, except for those who would cover up their own mishandling of railways at any cost. The prevalence of the depression is not confined to India. Elsewhere they are already out of the depths of this depression,—particularly in Britain,—and making headway steadily upward. India can make no such claim. Elsewhere, too, there is the road and water competition, and perhaps, also air competition, which is practically non-existent in India. The scandalous record of delays and accidents in the Imperial Airways—the miserable wreck at Alexandria for want of petrol enough to cover 10 miles—could not only be tolerated, but even hushed up, because, presumably, it is the record of the members of the governing caste in India. Had any other people presented such a poor record of delays, and defaults or accidents,—not to mention poor speed—there would have been a howl of protest which would not have ended until the concern so defective would have been compelled to reform itself. Because of this poverty of the Air Service in India, the Indian railways have as yet nothing to fear from air competition. And even the Road competition is more an excuse for the inefficient management of the Indian railways to cover up their own extravagance and wastefulness than a real factor in the national economy of this country. Those who have studied the problem from such monographs as Prof. D. R. Gadgil's on the road motor competition with the railways would realise how unorganised, inadequate, inefficient is as yet the road motor service in India; how lacking in co-ordination, regularity and appreciation of transport economics. If the railways cannot hold their own against such poor rivals, despite a virtual monopoly of long distance passenger traffic and complete monopoly of goods traffic, all that the most sympathetic and reasonable critic of these costly gifts of the British rule in India can say is the sooner we reconsider our whole system, policy and finance, with due regard to the place of transport in the national development of a country, the better.

It is needless to inflict upon the reader a repetition of this sad story in the shape of statistics. No juggling with figures will undo the stark fact of growing deficits and unrelieved gloom for the future. Railways have lost 38 crores out of their very recently created reserve fund, which, at 12 crores, is tragically too small for an enterprise estimated at a capital cost of 700 odd crores. They have not paid their stipulated contribution to the general exchequer for six years,—a charge of over 30 crores. They have neglected or postponed, schemes of improvement in service, equipment, or mileage, because the enterprise is, in the aggregate, not an earning asset at all. The estimate for the current year, now revised, puts the deficit at 4.5 crores, and that for the next year is over 3.5 crores. The increases in salaries, the wastefulness of management, the leakage through ticketless traveller and under-weighment or fraud in regard to goods charges,—these account for the bulk of railway deficit, which neither the Commerce Member nor the Railways Commissioner emphasizes as they deserve to be. Altogether, unless the Committee of Investigation demanded in the Assembly proves to be, not an excuse for concealing the true position, but a device effectively to recast the entire railway administration of the country, we can see no hope of improvement in this department of our national economy.

COUNT CIANO

From Propagandist To Foreign Minister Of Italy

(By FERNAND DEMEURE.)

(After being invalided home from the Abyssinian Front Count Ciano asked to be sent out to East Africa again. But Mussolini refused this request hinting that he was to be given an important post. One may safely forecast that Ciano will be appointed Italy's next Foreign Minister).

Galeazzo Ciano, later Count Ciano, was born at Livorno in 1903. He is thus in the early thirties, and the important post of Foreign Minister which will be entrusted to him will be filled by one of the youngest men in the Fascist Movement. Count Ciano is no beginner; he has behind him a diplomatic career which has several times brought him into the public eye.

His father is the famous Admiral Constanzo Ciano, who, during the Great War, with d'Annunzio, from a small vessel attacked and sank an Austrian armoured cruiser. For this exploit Constanzo Ciano received the gold war medal; later Admiral Ciano became Minister of Transport and finally President of the Chamber of Deputies. A distinguished career was open to the son of such a man. As a student he gave himself wholeheartedly to the movement which was to shape Italy's future, and at the age of nineteen he took part in the march on Rome.

In the Diplomatic Service.

Mature in spite of his youth and full of initiative, Ciano undertook in the course of his journalistic work to broaden the ideas of the Fascist movement, but at the same time he wrote theatrical criticism and political reports, and carried on impassioned polemics in the Press. His ability and dash caused him as early as 1922 to be appointed director of the Government's economic and political Press Service. But that did not prevent him from writing two plays, which had a great success.

In 1923 he started upon his diplomatic career, heading the list of sixty candidates who took the examination. He became Secretary of Embassy and Press attache. Shortly after he was sent to Brazil as attache, and then to Athens. In 1933, the Italian Government sent him to Geneva as a member of the Italian Delegation to the League of Nations, and later to London for the Disarmament Conference. After the signing of the Lateran Treaty, Ciano was attached to the newly created embassy to the Vatican. In all these posts the young man gave proof of his industry and capability, and his initiative in many moments of crisis and danger.

Mussolini's Son-in-law.

When in April 1930, Count Ciano married Edda Mussolini, eldest daughter of the Duce, his father-in-law sent him as special envoy to Shanghai. Ciano arrived there

(Copntinued on Page 8 Col. 6)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Hitler's Most Aggressive Speech

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, February 8.
(By Air Mail.)

Following the Christmas recess Parliament got down to work this week. Westminster and Whitehall are now humming with activity until a late hour in the night. On the other side of the Thames there is another activity which is threatening the Sunday joints of the British house-wife, for, the strike at Smithfield Market remains complete and appears to remain so until the men's demands are fully met. Although the officials of the Union have not blessed the strike, never in the history of the Market workers has solidarity been so complete. The men, who are responsible for the supply of meat to Londoners, have made a demand for an increase in their wages; their employers refuse to concede to it. The strikers have received the support and sympathies of other workmen but the active support lent to them by the dockers from rail depots, bus and tram trade unionists is most significant. Wharves, north and south of the river, are on strike, as are the cold storage men. Many sections of transport workers have refused to handle what they call "black meat." In the meanwhile, Billingsgate and Covent Garden are "standing by" in constant touch with representatives of the strikers.

Strikers' Demand

Yesterday I made a tour of the strife-affected area. The scenes that I noticed made me feel that the employers were in a hurry to make profits out of the strike. Meat is being handled in such a way as to make contamination inevitable. It was, I saw, thrown into the road sarved up in the gutters, packed into filthy sacks and then dumped into equally filthy cars. This is bound to constitute a menace to public health but the authorities have failed to take any notice of it. On the other hand instead of trying to bring pressure on the employers to respond to the men's demands, they are trying to influence the railwaymen to give up their support to the strikers. The men's demand is that they should get a minimum of £4 per week instead of £2 which they are receiving. That their demand is not extravagant is clear from the correspondence that has passed between the strike committee and the employers. There is money to meet the demand because the Union Cold Storage Company, which has a virtual monopoly of the imported meat market of this country, made for the eight years, 1927 to 1934, over £7 million in profits. It has a depreciation reserve of over £1,600,000 and has paid out for the past 36 years a regular ten per cent. dividend to the ordinary shareholders. The work the men do is particularly arduous, with the constant risk of mutilation of hands and limbs.

A New Note

In Parliament the big event of the week was the debate on Mr. Lansbury's resolution for immediate consideration of the world's Colonial Empires and their effects on the growing tension between the "Have" and "Have-not" nations. In opening the discussion Mr. Lansbury proposed that the Government should summon an international conference to consider the question of access to raw materials and access to markets. He struck an entirely new note in British politics when he said that the people of India should choose their own representatives to this conference, that the people of Egypt should do the same and that in some way the peoples of Africa should be brought into the conference.

This suggestion implies that for such a conference to be successful the peoples of the world who are to be invited to attend it must come together on a footing of equality, each people being represented by persons of its own choice and not by the present method of nominees of a foreign imperialist nation. Mr. Lansbury's utterance also implies that before the world peace conference assembles British will renounce or abjure or at all events suspend her right to control the raw materials produced in the numerous non-sovereign countries which to-day are subject to the British. If India is to choose her own representatives to the peace conference then these representatives will be able to open negotiations with the representatives of other naions in regard to India's supplies of the different commodities such as cotton, grain, tea, coal and gold which she produces. His suggestion is in fact the recognition of the sovereignty of India as an independent state. It is, therefore, a suggestion of gigantic importance and all the subject peoples of the world must ask to be given effect to.

Empire And Civilization

However, Mr. Lansbury's suggestion in no way conflicts with the statement made by Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva on September 11 last when he committed the British Government to participation in a conference on raw materials. "The view of His Majesty's Government," he said, "is that the problem of the discontented Powers is economic rather than political and territorial. Mr. Gallacher, the Communist member for West Fife, urged that the Government should accept Mr. Lansbury's proposal, and go boldly forward in association with the peace countries of the world. "If it is true, as had been said by the Under-Secretary of State, that the British Government are against aggression, let the Government openly and frankly say they are against Japan, against Italy, against Germany and against the preparations for aggression which are being made." The "Daily Herald" thinks that psychological reasons prevent the acceptance of the end of the idea of empire, even though "the choice may well be between accepting the end of the imperial idea or use of civilisation." At the same time, it must be remembered that the official policy of the Labour Party on the Colonial problem is that "if the British Government really acts as a trustee for non-self-governing territories where the native population is not qualified effectually to control by democratic Parliamentary institutions the intricate mechanism of a modern State it will be applying to them

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY.

The Supreme Court of America has decided that the sale of surplus power by Government from the Wilson Dam was constitutional. This is a victory which breaks the sequence of reverses which the Federal Government had been suffering at the hands of the Supreme Court and as one result of which the N. R. A. is now practically a dead letter. This decision is welcome because, as the Washington message says, "the chief ground on which the Valley Authority was challenged was the right of the Federal Authority to compete with private utility firms in the sale of electricity". Fundamentally this constitutes a legal recognition by the highest Constitutional Authority in the U.S.A., of the principle of Socialism in Industry.

REVOLTING.

One of the few amendments to the American Constitution relates to the enfranchisement of Negros. It has been used, in actual practice, to deprive them of the franchise. This is a constitutional outrage which was regarded as having few parallels. The hypocrisy apart, a parallel to the attitude displayed by the Whites in the U.S.A. is to be found in the recent Bill introduced by the Hertzog-Smuts Government in the South African Legislature. If it is more frank, it is also unblushingly brutal. The Bill definitely debars Natives from entering the Legislature, and to add insult to injury the Council of Natives that was to be constituted to "advise" the Government is to be replaced in the new Bill by the provision of Natives electing Europeans to represent them in the Legislature! Africa belongs to the Natives much more than to the Boers and yet the poor Natives are literally slaves in their own country. And this revolting monstrosity is perpetrated in the name of civilisation.

VALUABLE LESSON.

It is interesting to learn that there has been an extension of the Anglo-Irish coal and meat agreement to the mutual advantage of both the countries. This is a tribute to, and justification of, Mr. Baldwin's good sense in removing that "Labour-Socialist" Imperialist, Mr. J. H. Thomas, from the Dominions office. But it is more than that. In the context of Mr. de Valera's persistent anti-British republicanism it provides yet another proof of the fact that where the question of economic advantages is involved even political "amour propre" goes by the board. This is a lesson which India, particularly our non-Congress friends, must learn in all its bearings.

WELL DONE

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, the Calcutta Mayor, has done well to issue a statement deploring the resolution passed at a Muslim meeting in Calcutta deciding upon a complete boycott of the forthcoming Corporation elections. He very pertinently questions the right of the New Muslim Majlis and the Khilafat Committee to commit the entire Muslim population, which they certainly do not represent, to such a suicidal policy. And we hope the Mussalmans of Calcutta will soon realize the utter futility and folly of the proposed boycott of Municipal elections. Haggling for a few pettty jobs does credit to neither of the two communities and no efforts should be spared to bring the unfortunate chapter to a close.

SARDA ACT

There is none so blind as one who would not see. Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Home Member coolly stated that Government were not in possession of "conclusive evidence" either that "there is general evasion of the Sarda Act or that there is a general demand for its amendment." The public knows but too well how frequent are the evasions of the Act and how a number of women's conferences have demanded improvement in it. If, however, Government have not "conclusive evidence," it only means that they are not quite wide awake in this matter, have not made full inquiries of their own, and are not willing to admit the defects in the working of the Act. The All India Women's Conference may well help the Government with a memorandum on the subject, containing, among other things, practical suggestions as to how the Act and its working should be improved.

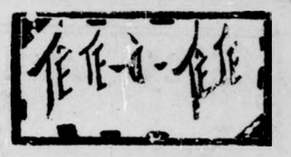
A Treasurable Letter

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":—

After eight weeks of ups and downs Gandhiji's blood pressure touched normal the other day and there was wide-spread rejoicing. But it was too early perhaps to rejoice. For there was again a rise which means that the drop to normal was only temporary. We are not yet out of the wood, but we must resolve not to be anxious. And for a reason. The reason is provided by a letter received last week from that great Turkish lady, Begum Halide Edib Hanum. "I do not like to know that you are not well, but I am not anxious." she writes. "People with missions in life live in the face of all physical setbacks until they have laid down the basis of the social, moral edifice they are meant to errect. Jesus died because he believed that death was his mission. Moses survived Pharaoh's legions and the Desert. Our own Prophet lived until he laid down the foundations of his social system."

And then she describes what to her mind is Gandhiji's life-mission. It is refreshing to find it out in her own novel way: "I am much more interested in the caste question than I used to be before visiting India. Whatever is happening in this confused world of ours can be traced back and resolved into "caste or no caste, that is the question". I do not want to tire you with this difficult problem of your land. But for me the future form of society will depend on a large degree on the kind of solution you may give to caste in India. And that is why I believe that you will walk our dark earth in the flesh until you start India on a definite direction in regard to caste."

Perhaps Begum Halide Edib had not read Gandhiji's article, "Caste has to go", published some time ago, when she was writing this. Hindu India has been already started by Gandhiji on a definite direction in regard to caste. But though she has written with regard to our particular problem of caste, has not caste a much larger meaning? And does not Gandhiji stand for abolition of caste in all its shapes and forms, castes, for instance, of exploiters and exploited, of high and low, of rich and poor?



OIL FOR ITALY'S WAR MACHINE
—Headline.

Castor oil?

* * * *

Over two hundred cut motions criticising the actions of the Railway Board and seeking to voice various grievances against the Railway administration are said to have been tabled in the Assembly.

And, accordingly, we understand, the waste paper baskets of the Governor-General, members of the Railway Board and the Executive Council Member in charge of railways are being replaced by larger ones.

* * * *

England, according to a report, is enveloped in a fog.

Politicians, taxi-drivers, pedestrians, and blind men, however, find no difficulty in getting about their business.

* * * *

"A Striking Congress Defeat," is the caption to Ranga Iyer's article celebrating the defeat of the Bill to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

May his soul rest in Peace.

* * * *

Mr. Navalrai deserves congratulations, says Ranga Iyer , on upsetting the Congress apple cart.

In fairness to Mr. Ranga Iyer let it be stated that he didn't pick up any fruits from the upturned cart. He gets his cru—, fruits from other tables.

His article appeared, of course, in the hospitable columns of the "Civil And Military Gazette."

* * * *

The Musalmans, says the Aga Khan, feel that India's most pressing needs are externally securing recognition in other countries.

Oh, really? How frightfully amusing! We have all along been under the wrong impression that the majority of the Musalmans, along with other Indians, were more interested in matters nearer home like . . . like . . . securing internal recognition in India itself of India's nationhood!

* * * *

By the way, isn't there to be a fifteenth point in the League. Conference demands regarding "India's most pressing need."

* * * *

According to a Lahore paper, Congress-Muslim alliance is the immediate objective of the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Fazli Husain.

Upto the time of going to press we have not received the report of legal proceedings for libel having been instituted against the paper by the distinguished trio.

* * * *

We agree with Mrs. Lilavati Munshi that marriage should not be a bar for any lady to enter or continue in Municipal Service.

There is at least a weak possibility of their learning to serve in the home too.

* * * *

Charlie Chaplin's new film, "Modern Times", has been banned in Germany. The action, it is presumed, has been taken "owing to doubts with regard to the purity of Chaplin's Aryan ancestors."

Henceforward American film producers, when marketing their pictures in Germany, will do well to include along with the credit-titles certified geneological tables of all members of the caste.

* * * *

From an answer in the Legislative Council, we learn that Bombay possesses nineteen film studios.

How many too many, should have been a natural supplementary question.

* * * *

According to a Press report, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram asked the Corporation not to attach importance to the press reports as they were not always correct.

We, therefore, don't believe that he said any such silly thing.

There is circumstantial evidence too against the report. We know for a fact that Sir J. B. Boman Behram never says, asks or states; he only moves for reference to some Committee.

* * * *

China, we learn, has started enrolling police-women.

These suicidal Chinamen!

* * * *

"Why do you call your wife that unusual name 'Pegasia'?"

"It's the female of Pegasus, that immortal horse."

"I'm afraid, I don't——"

"Well, isn't she an eternal nag?"

Italians Launch Desperate Attack

Simultaneous Offensive On Northern And Southern Fronts

The Abyssinians state that the beleaguered garrison of Makale realising that communications had been cut, made a sortie to the South, which was preceded by intense artillery bombardment from the outskirts of Makale. It is denied that the Italians have driven a wedge between the armies of Ras Mulugheta and Ras Seyoum.

It is unofficially reported that the troops of General Graziani and Ras Nasibou are engaged in a battle near Harradigit, thus the Italians are making a simultaneous offensive on the Northern and Southern Fronts.

RAS MULUGHETA'S ARMY IN RETREAT

ROME, Feb. 17.

The remainder of Ras Mulugheta's Army is now retreating towards Feharga, and Ambaalagi is being continually bombarded by Italian machines in a mass attack, states a communique from Marshal Badoglio. He adds that Abyssinians are sustaining heavy casualties. Reuter.

ITALIAN CLAIM RIDICULED

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 17.

Semi-official opinion admits it is possible that the Abyssinians lost heavily in the battle south of Makale, but the Italian claim to have gained control of Tembien is ridiculed.

It is unofficially reported that the troops of General Graziani and Ras Nasibu are engaged in a battle near Harradigit. The Italians are thus making a simultaneous offensive on the northern and southern fronts.

FLAG DISPLAY BY ORDER IN ITALY

ROME, Feb. 17.

Italy is jubilant over the victory in the Battle of Enderta. Signor Mussolini has ordered all houses throughout the country to display flags to-morrow from dawn till sunset.

The police have confiscated all the first editions of Rome papers, as even an Italian victory is not sufficient excuse for breaking the law, under which no paper is allowed to appear before midday on Mondays.—Reuter.

POLICE FRATERNISE WITH DEMONSTRATORS

MADRID, Feb. 17.

The Socialist-Communist Syndicalists' jubilation over the election has spread throughout Spain necessitating the proclamation of a state of siege in some provinces. In Madrid the column of demonstrators which soon swelled to 3,000 marched through the town demanding an amnesty to the imprisoned and exiled associates in the last revolution, whose wives and relatives headed the procession.

The police mostly fraternised with the demonstrators, but trouble ensued when an officer of one squad drew his revolver and fired at the crowd killing one man and wounding fourteen, before he was disarmed by his own corporals.

In response to a Government appeal the Left leaders called on their followers to return to their daily routine and refrain from strikes and demonstrations.

Nevertheless the Syndicalists employed in several Madrid factories intimidated their proprietors into allowing them a day's holiday to celebrate the occasion.

The Government's resignation is expected tomorrow in favour of the Left who claim a big enough majority already to establish them in power.—Reuter.

PROMINENT SPANIARDS FLEE TO GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 17.

Over a hundred titled and other prominent Spaniards including Senor Eloy Vaquero, Minister of the Interior of the Lerroux Government have flocked to Gibraltar after the victory of the Left Party. Others are expected. The hotels are packed to capacity.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. WAR VETERANS TO GET BONUS

Senate Passes Neutrality Bill

(SEPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The House of Representatives has passed the extended Neutrality Bill by 353 votes to 27.

The Senate also passed the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill carrying an appropriation of 17,300,000 dollars to pay the War Veterans bonus, 440,000,000 dollars to finance Roosevelt's New Farm Programme, and 88,000,000 dollars to run independent government offices for the fiscal year 1936-37.

The Bill was returned to the House of Representatives for approval of amendments, adding the first two mentioned appropriations.

WORLD WAR DEBT COMMISSION

Proposal Embodied In New Bill In U. S. Senate

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The creation of a world War Debt Commission to negotiate with debtor nations for resumption of debt payments is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by the Republican Senator Barbour. The measure suggests a Commission composed of five members, and adds that "it is time we made a businesslike effort to discover what other nations can and are willing to pay.

Senator Barbour said: "There is little chance of collecting anything as long as the matter is allowed to drift in its present state."

The Bill recommends to the President to appoint the Secretary for Treasury as a member of the Commission.

Amritsar.—Balwant Singh, a Sikh graduate, and 32 other villagers of Dhardeo in Amritsar District, were committed, on Thursday, to the Sessions for their trial on the charges of alleged unlawful Assembly, dacoity and murder of the sub-inspector and a police, Pandit Ramrang, of the Beas Police Station.

SENSATION AT HINGANGHAT

Burglary At Red Flag Union Office

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

Quite a sensation was caused due to the recent burglary at the Red Flag Union Office at Hinganghat, according to a report received here.

It appears that the lock of the office was broken open, and all the papers belonging to the Union were removed.

Mr. M. L. Jayawant, general secretary of the Union reported the incident by telegram to the D. S. P. Wardha who instituted enquiries immediately. Investigation is proceeding. It is alleged that the stolen papers were later on burnt.

"TROPICAL EXPRESS" BACK AT CAPITOL

Farewell Performance Of Doorlay Girls

Professor Doorlay and his girls are back in Bombay and the "Tropical Express" revue is again drawing crowded houses at the Capitol. Bombay gave a hearty welcome to the company when they re-opened on Tuesday evening and both the shows were crowded. Many old items have been retained while quite a number of new and interesting numbers have been newly introduced. But the informal and gay atmosphere that has always been the characteristic feature of their shows is still there. This is to be perhaps the last fortnight of the company in India after which they say good-bye to this country. No doubt the thousands of Tropical Express fans are wishing it is only "au revoir."

IMPORT OF INDIAN LINSEED TO BRITAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Graham White (Lib. Birmingham) who asked whether in view of the failure of duty on foreign linseed imposed as the result of Ottawa Agreements to bring the expected benefit to Indian Linseed growing, they were prepared to agree to the removal of duty on any conditions, Mr. Walter Runciman said the imports of linseed from India in 1935 were disappointing, but those in 1933-34 exceeded the figures for years before the Ottawa Agreement came in force.

Representations would, however, be borne in mind in any discussions in the future trade agreement.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY

LONDON, February 18.

Buenos Aires Revolutionaries in Paraguay headed by Colonel Franco have over thrown the regime. They are stated to be completely in command of the situation. Communications between Buenos Aires and Asuncion were cut for a few hours but have now been restored.

It is learned the revolt began with the army, when three regiments attacked the loyal troops, under General Estigarribia, Commander of the victorious forces of Gran Chaco. Fighting also occurred in the streets of Asuncion.

Loyalists surrendered late at night. President Ayala fled, it is believed, aboard a warship. The Foreign Minister Rialt, is held captive. A communique is expected announcing the formation of the new Government.

ABOLISH EXCLUDED AREAS

(Continued from page 1.)

garding the education of these backward tribes to the R.T.C., but no action was taken on it. If the Government had really their interests at heart, they could have made provision for their education and representation in the Legislatures and stopped usury in these tracts.

BASED ON DISTRUST

Dr. Khare opined that the idea of exclusion was based on distrust of the Legislatures and the Ministers of the Government of India had excluded several areas in his province (C.P.) against the desire of the Local Government and against the wishes of several district officers. Their exclusion from administration was not a good way of ameliorating their lot, Many non-officials were already working hard for it.

Mr. Aney asked why the India Office consulted in the matter of the separation of these areas the local Governments only and not the general public. Why again had the India Office formulated a scheme by which the Indian Legislatures could never amalgamate them with the rest of the administration? Separation in this manner created a permanent cleavage between the aborigines and the socalled civilised people. It was an insult to presume that Indians could not look after the interests of the backward people of their country and only men from 7,000 miles away could do so. He ridiculed the argument of Mr. Witherington regarding the usefulness of these people to anthropologists. Were they to be kept in a state of perpetual barbarism for anthropologists to carry on their experiments?

A TRAGIC FAILURE.

Syed Aminuddin (Bombay Official) said that his experience in Thana and Nasik was that Government were more than justified in excluding the aboriginal tribes. In many cases they were in the grip of money-lenders and wherever they were given a vote for elections the candidates had poured out gallons of liquor, thus causing deterioration in the moral and physical condition of these people.

Mr. Sri Krishna Singh said that the administration of these areas marked a tragic failure on the part of the British in India. He warned the House that the proposals, if accepted, would mean, in the case of Behar, that half the area and a quarter population of Behar would be excluded.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon pleaded for reforms for British Baluchistan and said that opposition to it before the Simon Commission was put up by those receiving political pensions.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, welcomed the opportunity to explain the position regarding Baluchistan. British Baluchistan contained only fifteen per cent of the population and the rest was in the States and Agency territories. This British administered area was kept for strategic reasons. It was even smaller than a tehsil in the Punjab, having an area of 9,000 square miles and a population of 136,000. The revenue from it was 20 lakhs and the cost, even though the cheapest, ran up to 90 lakhs and would considerably increase if reforms were introduced, thereby putting a further burden on the Central finances. The population was nomadic so that there was no scope for increase in prosperity or development of industry.

Quetta, which was the only place where some echo was heard of progressive opinion, had been wiped out. The rest of British Baluchistan was inhabited by people having a kinship with the rest of the tribal country and was opposed to the introduction of alien customs. In the case of N. W. F. P. tribes, Opposition speakers had accused the Government of undue interference. Now Government was being asked to interfere by giving them a system of administration which those people did not want. It was not even a case of pouring new wine in old bottles in Baluchistan. There were no bottles capable of containing this particular type of stimulus. (Applause).

The resolution of Mr. Ramnarayan Singh as amended by Mr. Nilkant Das was passed.

RELEASE DETENUS

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena moved. "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to release or direct the release of all political prisoners detained without trial."

HONESTY OF BISHIRGIAN DEFENDED

Testimony In Favour Of Accused In Pepper Case

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The defence in the pepper case was opened by Sir Patrick Hastings for Bishirgian. He said that the question was whether Bishirgian was dishonest in allowing the prospectus issued to be silent with regard to the forward pepper commitments. Bishirgian, he said, was practically incapable of lying.

Bishirgian giving evidence thought that the prospectus which was drafted by solicitors and accountants contained all that was necessary.

Sir William Jowitt for Howeson said that Howeson was not a Director of the Companies concerned and he never saw the minutes and documents; and he assumed that the accountants and solicitors knew all about the prospectus. Howeson parted company with Bishirgian with regard to the purchases after September 1934 and was amazed when he learned of his position in November.

Howeson giving evidence said that he had always found Bishirgian a man of integrity.

SHAH'S BRIGHT CHANCES

28 Votes Polled In Council Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, February 17.

In the Council bye-election, the total number of votes, polled is 28. Mr. K. T. Shah expects to get 21, and Dr. Wad 7, Medical practitioners generally voted for Dr. Wad.

Last evening in the presence of a large gathering Dr. Hardikar unveiled in the Vidyaranya Saraswati Library Hall the portrait of the late Vishwanatharao Joshi the pleader in memory of his numerous distinguished services and sacrifices in the cause of the town and country and his sympathy and support of the Library in its infancy.

PUTTAN HASSAN HANGED

Viceroy Does Not Interfere with Court's Sentence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A telegram received in Bombay announces that the Viceroy found himself unable to interfere with the sentence of the Court.

Puttan Hassan was hanged this morning in Thana Jail. It is understood, his three petitions for clemency were rejected.

RETRENCHMENT NECESSARY ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Feb. 17.

Sir Akbar Hyderi, through a letter in connection with the Lalaguda deadlock says: the matter is receiving the close attention of the administration including myself and the views expressed by the union will be taken into consideration without prejudice however to disciplinary action and retrenchment that may be found necessary."

Mr. Giri arrived yesterday from Delhi returning to-morrow. He interviewed the Agent and Sir Akbar.

The League And The Colonial System

TRANSFER MANDATES FROM STATES TO LEAGUE ITSELF

Plea For International Training College

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Speaking to the League of Nations Union on the subject of "Modifications in the colonial system with a view to the future peace of Europe," Mr. J. L. Hammond said: "If you could establish a world in which there was one great Power, the League of Nations, in which all other States would be great or small according to the success with which they could serve the general cause represented by the League, the colonial problem would be solved."

He put forward the proposal that an attempt should be made to transfer mandates from individual States to the League itself. A beginning should be made with some particular colony and for the purpose of supplying a staff for it an international training college should be set up. One by one the problems of colonies should be detached from the rivalries of nations and put under international control. It had been said that this would involve some hardship or injustice to the natives, and if this were so then the proposal was obviously a bad one. He professed himself incompetent to discuss this point. He could only speak of the problem from the point of view of European peace.

Mr. Hammond mentioned three moments in history when many disasters would have been averted if the future could have been foreseen. One was the discovery of America, which was followed by three centuries of warfare and confusion, another the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the third the end of the Great War. He gave repeated instances of the way in which the foreign policy of Great Powers had been governed by ambition for or nervousness about colonial possessions, which were regarded as a source of prestige. "In the old world," he said, "the destinies of a great part of the world were determined not by consideration of their interests but by the balance of interests of the Great Powers in competition partly for power, partly for their own safety."

PRESTIGE AND POSSESSION.

The colonisation of Africa had been less discreditable than that of America. There had been three international treaties to prevent exploitation of the inhabitants. But the problem had not yet been settled.

"If the League is to become a power in the world," he said, "you must deal in a bold and imaginative way with this problem which remains. There are more colonising Powers nowadays, and there is no reason at all to think that the settlement of Africa to-day will stand, or that the world will go on accepting a settlement which gives some Powers large territories and leaves others dissatisfied.

"The ideal plan is not to redistribute between different Powers, but to strike at the whole idea of the Great Power. What is mischievous is that prestige attaches to possession, conquest, and opportunities of commercial expansion. Many people think that if the territories were thrown open the problem would be solved. It would be eased, but not solved so long as people estimated prestige in such ways.

"The whole idea of the League of Nations is different," he concluded. "It is that the nations are great or small according as they are serving the general interests of mankind. You will still have a rivalry of members, not in power or force, but in culture and the riches of the mind and spirit."

LABOUR PARTY SAYS "NO" TO COMMUNISTS

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The National Executive of the Labour Party has again refused to entertain the application for affiliation from the Communist Party.

The following statement was issued from Labour Party headquarters on February 5 last:—

"The National Executive Committee had before it, at its recent meeting your letter applying for the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labour Party.

"After full consideration, the National Executive Committee came to the conclusion that no circumstance had arisen to justify any departure from the decision registered by the annual conference at Edinborough in 1922, when, after a lengthy discussion a similar application for affiliation was rejected by 3,860,000 to 261,000 votes.

"On that occasion it was clearly stated that the fundamental difference between the democratic policy and practice of the Labour Party and the policy of dictatorship which the Communist Party had tended to promote, was irreconcilable.

"No events which have taken place in the intervening period have served to reconcile that profound political distinction.

"It is true that Fascism has conquered power in various European States.

"In the opinion of the National Executive Committee, however, the victories of Fascist dictatorships were in part facilitated by the campaigns for communist dictatorship that preceded them—campaigns which effectively split the working class movements and rendered their overthrow possible.

"Moreover, the National Executive Committee cannot fail to take note of the proclaimed fact that the present application for affiliation is but an evidence of the deviation in the tactics which have been pursued by the Communist International in recent years, and that affiliation is sought, not for the purpose of promoting the Labour Party's declared policy and programme, but, on the contrary, to utilise Party facilities on the platform, in public conference, and in the Party Press, to displace their essential democratic and Socialistic character and substitute a policy and programme based upon Communist Party principles.

"The National Executive Committee is as firmly convinced as were their predecessors that any weakening in the Labour Party's defence of political democracy, such as the affiliation of the Communist Party would imply, would inevitably assist the forces of reaction, would endanger our existing liberties, and would retard the achievement of Socialism in this country.

"In these circumstances, the National Executive Committee is unable to accede to your application".—United Press.

STARHEMBERG AS REGENT ?

VIENNA (By Air Mail.)

Printed handbills, alleged in some circles to have been distributed by Prince Starhemberg's followers, demanding an immediate plebiscite in the name of the National Socialist Movement of Austria have been flooding the entire country for the last few days.

It is asserted that the Government have violated the constitution in order to ensure their rule and that methods have been adopted to split the nation into two camps. The country is warned that the meeting of the Fatherland Front will soon result in a complete reshuffling of the actual government, in which Prince Starhemberg would be nominated as Regent.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

THAT NIGHT---WADE AND DONAVAN EXAMINE THE MANUSCRIPT-----
IT DON'T SEEM TO MAKE MUCH SENSE---
PARTS OF IT ARE CLEAR ENOUGH DONAVAN--IT TELLS ABOUT THE SECRET DUNGEONS UNDER THE RUINED ABBEY---
GILDER WAS STARTING THAT WAY WHEN HE WAS KILLED!
IT MAY BE DANGEROUS, BUT WE'RE GOING TO FOLLOW HIS LEAD --THIS MANUSCRIPT IS THE SOLUTION TO THIS WHOLE MYSTERY!-
MEANWHILE---ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HOUSE----
I WONDER WHO CAN BE THROWING PEBBLES AGAINST THE WINDOW AT THIS TIME OF THE NIGHT?
1-15
LYMAN ANDERSON
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In Bombay Council

HE GAVE ALL HE HAD IN CHARITY

Glowing Tributes To Late Rao Bahadur Kale

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING BILL PASSES INTO LAW

The Bill to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, passed the third reading in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

Before commencing business the Council passed a condolence resolution touching the death of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, who represented the Bombay University, and who as leader of the opposition in the Council, distinguished himself by dignity and frankness.

After question time in the Bombay Legislative Council the President Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi announced that Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad, Sind), Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar), Mr. John Humphrey (Karachi Chamber of Commerce) and Sardar Davar T. K. Modi (Surat City) were nominated on the panel of chairmen for the session.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. KALE.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated non-official) moved: "This Council places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the loss it has suffered at the sad death of its distinguished member the late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale who by his long and fruitful association with the Bombay Legislative Council and in diverse other ways rendered valuable services to the whole Presidency and requests the President to be so good as to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased."

Mr. Kamat said that the late Rao Bahadur Kale enjoyed the highest esteem of those who knew him. The secret of his success was his character and his service in public life. He had in his life lived up to his principles without caring for cheap popularity. He rendered great service to the province by founding the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics and he was noted for his charities in other directions. He set an example to the House for the members to follow him.

MODEL OF MODESTY

Mr. Pestansha N. Vakil (Ahmedabad City) said that five years of close association with the late Rao Bahadur Kale had taught him to look upto him as a friend and reliable guide on questions of public interest. Rao Bahadur Kale never showed any reluctance to offer his advice and place his deep knowledge and learning at the service of others. He was a model of modesty and not only was he a scholar but he loved scholarship and learning, and gave Rs. 1,20,000 to the Servants of India Society as a gift. He was not rich by the present-day standards of wealth. In fact, he gave what all he had in charity.

Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil prayed for the peace of the soul of the departed in paying a tribute to the important role he played in the public life of the province.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira District) said that Rao Bahadur Kale rendered yeomen service to the Opposition by giving "this side" of the House proper lead. They should appreciate his goodness and greatness by passing the resolution.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada (Gujarat Sirdars and Inamdars) and Sir John Abercrombie (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) endorsed the resolution.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Bombay Millowners' Association) considered that as Leader of Opposition the late Rao Bahadur Kale conducted himself with dignity and in a gentlemanly and reasonable manner.

GOVT. JOIN IN TRIBUTES

Sir Robert D. Bell, Home Member, on behalf of the Government benches associated himself with the resolution and said that Rao Bahadur Kale was listened to with respect in the House. His attitude was quite dignified as Leader of the Opposition.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan referred to the uniform courtesy with which Rao Bahadur Kale treated the members of the House.

The resolution was then passed.

COTTON GINNING & PRESSING

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, was moved by Sir Robert Bell.

Mr. S. S. Tolani (Western Sind) moved an amendment that the amount of Rs. 5,000 in cl. (5) be reduced to Rs. 1,500. Mr. Tolani said that such a high provision would prove a handicap to the growth of the trade.

Mr. Gazder and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale supported the amendment.

NO NEED FOR FEAR.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins (Nominated Official) opposing the amendment said that the amount of Rs. 5,000 was the maximum provided in the Bill, and it was not always that that penalty would be imposed. There was further, the assurance from the Leader of the House that for the next one or two years, the law would be administered leniently and one need not fear that the clause would inflict any hardship on the growers. What they intended was to take steps in the beginning, before taking such measures afterwards.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) supported the amendment and Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha opposed it.

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, replying said that the amendments moved by the hon. members would not meet the ends of the Act itself and discussed the merits of the Government amendments from the point of view of the principles of jurisprudence.

When the amendment on clause 5, moved by Mr. Tolani, was put to vote, it was lost.

The House then rose for tea.

The third reading of the Bill was proceeded with after tea and the Bill was passed. The Council adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

The Annual Social Gathering of the Bharat Vidya Mandir, Dadar, was held on Saturday last. Photo shows some of the workers, teaching staff and Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, who presided.

Mr. Satchidananda Sinha, Editor, "Hindustan Review," whom the Journalist Association of India entertained to tea on Monday evening at Brandon's.

NON-VIOLENCE MOVEMENT IN WEST

Making Steady Progress In Europe And Japan, Says Miss Lester

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's hostess in London, who is about to conclude her tour of India and is paying her farewell visits to Mr. Gandhi at the Gujerat Vidyapith, spoke to an Associated Press representative to-day of the strong non-violence movement in some European countries and in Japan and the desire of those behind it to obtain Mr. Gandhi's guidance. Miss Lester said that an invitation to the Mahatma to visit Japan in order to stimulate the movement there was extended by Dr. Kora, a Japanese Lady, who went with her to see him at Wardha.

One of Miss Lester's main subjects wherever she spoke during her nine weeks' stay in India has been the "steady growth" of the movement in Europe. Whether the audience was of university students in college halls, of townsfolk in the open air or of intellectuals in specialised groups she said she had found great eagerness to hear firsthand news of what ordinary people in contra-distinction to professional politicians were thinking and doing in Europe.

Miss Lester showed to the interviewer a Christmas card she had received from one of the many non-violence groups of the west containing the names of over a hundred young men from various European countries all in jail today for refusing even to learn to kill. Some of them were serving their fourth year of hard labour. There were many in Germany, Italy and Russia whose names one dare not publish.

FIVE POINTS OF CONTRAST.

Proceeding to contrast the development of the movement in India and in other countries she said there were five points that came to her mind:—

"Firstly, in India there is one great leader of world reputation. In the West people have to rely on their own thinking. A dock labourer or a factory hand may find himself the only one in a big district who takes this anti-militarist stand.

"Secondly, in Europe the movement is recognised as an international one. Those who suffer solitary confinement or other punishment get comfort and support through knowing they are part of a worldwide movement, whereas here I find a great many non-violent people who still think it is an idea peculiar to India.

"Thirdly, in the West by the very facts of the case the movement has no intermission. One Frenchman of sterling character has only just been released after 19 years of imprisonment for his refusal to kill.

"Fourthly, fighting is in our blood in the West We are an adolescent race compared to you Indians. Ahimsa is not so natural to us as to you.

"Fifthly, the Western movement puts more time into propaganda. It has spread from country to country by means of very humble emissaries. Young people from college spend their holidays tramping from village to village and holding meetings every night to instruct the inhabitants as to the habits and peaceful ideals of the ordinary people of foreign countries.—A.P.

'STAGGERING' TASK FOR ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Indian Red Cross Society, from their Headquarters at New Delhi:—

Further interesting details have been received by the Indian Red Cross Society direct from the International Red Cross representative at Addis Ababa.

He says that the amount of work the Ethiopian Red Cross is faced with is absolutely staggering. They have no real army medical service and only a few doctors attached to the headquarters of Governors of certain provinces. Everything has to be built up from the beginning. This is extremely difficult owing to the lack of ordinary means of communication. "Whenever it rains, the roads get so slippery that you cannot run over them on trucks, and mule traffic is very slow. Only this morning we had news of one of our trucks slipping over a precipice between here and Dessie, the driver being killed and all the medical supplies lost."

The Ethiopian Red Cross is most grateful for the cash donations already sent and also for the medical supplies and vaccines forwarded by this Society, all of which have arrived safely.

LATEST DONATIONS.

A further list of cash donations to date is given below:—

Mr. H. Smiles, Rangoon Rs. 10; Mrs. T. C. Harper, Banarhat, Looars, Rs. 25; Anonymous Rs. 10! Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Salem District Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, Salem, Rs. 50; Raj Bahadur Tara Chand Shunkiram of Hyderabad (Sind) Rs. 25; total Rs. 121; together with the amount already acknowledged the total stands at Rs. 1,316-3-0.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Good Support For Prof. Shah In Dharwar

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Feb. 18.

In the Bombay Council bye-election 78 votes were recorded, out of 154. Mr. Jog, M.L.C., was working for Dr. Wad. But prominent nationalists were supporting Prof. K. T. Shah. It is believed that more than sixty per cent of the votes were recorded for Prof. Shah.

A Kangra message says that a tragic motor lorry accident resulting in the death of 15 persons occurred near Barsar (Kangra District.) The lorry while taking turn at a place two and a half miles from Barsar went down into a 'khud' with the above result. The larry was smashed into splinters.

Syt. Andaneppa Indoor, the blind poet of Karnatak

BLIND SINGER TREATS KARNATAKIS

Purse Presented To Talented Hubli Musician

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Mr. Andaneppa Indoor, the well-known blind singer of Hubli, treated the Karnatakis of Bombay with his fine music on Sunday last in the Hall of the Sangh. There was a large gathering, which very much appreciated his art. The fact that he is blind by birth is a great prejudicial factor in the general estimation of him by the public, but those who have been fortunate enough to hear him have been greatly impressed by his command over scientific Hindustani as well as Karnataki styles of music. The Karnatak Sangh presented him with a purse in appreciation of his talents and the question of according him a fitting reception when he comes over to Bombay next month is being considered by his admirers.

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY

The Brij Raj Young Men's Club had an easy victory over the No. 3 (Bombay) Fortress Co., R. E. by three goals to nil on Tuesday, in the first round of the Gwalior Cup Hockey.

TO-DAY'S MATCH ON COOPERAGE AT 5-30 P.M.

K. O. S. C. vs. PARSI CYCLISTS.

INTER 'VARSITY TOURNEY

The Bombay University Inter-Collegiate Hockey League Tournament came to a close on Tuesday. The St. Xavier's College won the Shield this year having acquired the largest number of points in the Tournament.

There was a tie for the Runners-up between the Grant Medical College and G. S. Medical College. It was settled on Tuesday in favour of the latter by the odd goal in three.

The Shield and the Cups for the Runners-up were presented by Principal Hamil who presided.

J. Jenkins of the Ismail College and Leo Pinto of the Xavier's were awarded medals of distinction by Dr. Sethna.

Fair At Jogeshwari

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Feb. 18.

The annual Mahashivratri fair will be held at Jogeshwari on Friday, the 21st instant. On this side, this is the only occasion for gaity for the rustic folks. Pilgrim parties come to visit this place in large numbers from other suburbs and the Railway authorities have been opening special booking offices to meet the rush. The fair is expected to be a grand success as usual.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CALCUTTA

Crew Of Steamer Remanded To Custody

CALCUTTA, Feb 18.

Latest enquiries in connection with the seizure of forty pistols and 3,000 rounds of cartridges from S.S. "City of Christ Church" on February 4, show that the fire arms and ammunitions were manufactured in Spain and smuggled from that country to Antwerp where the same were put into two boxes and brought down to Calcutta.

Sixty members of the crew of that ship who were arrested in this connection were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning who remanded them to further custody.—United Press.

"You are a danger to society. You will be safer in jail". With this remark, the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi, directed an old offender to be returned to jail again and this time for three years rigorous imprisonment. The accused one Sabaz Ali, with 12 previous convictions to his credit, was arrested recently for committing a petty theft of Rs. 1-6-6.

SOCIALIST IN SEDITION CHARGE

LAHORE, Feb 17

A charge under section 124-A (sedition) was framed against Mubarak Sagar, a former President of the Punjab Socialist Party by Mr. Isher, A. D. M., Lahore.

According to the prosecution, the accused was alleged to have delivered speeches outside Delhi Gate in connection with the Shahidganj affairs, thus bringing into contempt or exciting disaffection or attempting to do so, against the British Government established by law.

The accused pleading not guilty to the charge said that his intention was to ask people not to take part in the communal boycott movement. He had no intention of spreading disaffection against the Government. Further hearing was adjourned to the 20th instant.—United Press.

Latest news about the Loyabad Colliery Disaster shows that the deathroll is not 40 but 35. Of these 30, including four Europeans, were entombed and the pits have been sealed. The bodies of five including one European, were recovered before the pit was sealed.

Take Up The Cause Of Your Motherland

Kamaladevi's Call To Aligarh University Students

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Feb. 16.

Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived here to-day by Calcutta Mail from Delhi on the invitation of the students of the Aligarh Muslim University. She was received at the station by prominent and senior students of the University.

In the afternoon, she delivered a lecture on "India and the World Situation," under the auspices of the Aligarh Muslim University Union.

ONENESS OF MANKIND.

When Mrs. Kamaladevi got up to speak she was cheered and garlanded by the students. At the outset, she expressed her thanks for the invitation to address a great and famous seat of learning. Referring to India's problems, she said that our problem was not a communal problem. A few percentage of services here and a special representation there would not make the masses of the country live a happier life. She stressed the universal nature and the oneness of human feeling to-day and maintained that India cannot keep herself aloof from conditions prevalent in the world. Ideas will over-leap oceans and mountains and the old beliefs will be replaced by a newer outlook We cannot depend mainly on the greatness of our great and old civilisation, we have to make our distinct contribution towards progressive humanity and must visualise our position in a world linked together in all vital social and economic matters.

HIS MAJESTY THE MAN!

Continuing, she declared that India's future cannot be built on her spiritual greatness alone. Like others, we must have a material basis for our progress. Speaking of the millions of Indian women yet in bondage she observed that Indians were still entertaining the age-old belief in the principle of feudalism by feeling a sense of possession over their helpless women and were thereby depriving an army of workers of much useful work in reshaping the life of the country. And to justify their attitude, men employ the sanction of religion. "Are you justified in shutting up women from the national economic struggle?" she asked, adding, "Do men really consider themselves their Imperial Majesties to rule over women thus?"

Referring to the pitiable condition of the masses, she said that no surplus was left to the real producers of national wealth. She characterised the so-called rural uplift and the village reconstruction work undertaken by the Government as half-hearted attempts to touch a big problem merely at the surface of it.

She refuted the argument that India is mainly an agricultural country. She remarked that India has always been in the past a great industrial country, but has now been deprived of its industries, and the surplus industrial population has been sent to the fields to increase agricultural unemployment.

TAKE UP COUNTRY'S CAUSE

Regarding the unemployment problem of the educated as well as illiterate classes she remarked that it was the result of world forces. Opening a technical college here and another agricultural college there, she said, cannot solve our unemployment problem.

In conclusion, she remarked that India's problem is the part of world problem, and only a study of the historical forces which are at work can make us understand our problems. She ended by appealing to the young men to take up the cause of the country which has given them birth and the society to which they belong for it is the privilege of youth with their vast vision, daring and courage to be the architects of the world.

Mr. Saeed Jafri thanking the lecturer remarked that he expects that it is the first of a series of visit of Mrs. Kamala Devi. He assured her of the serious-mindedness of the Aligarh youth who had once by an overwhelming majority decided in favour of the adoption of a social'st programme for India.

In the evening a tea party was given in the honour of Shrimati Kamaladevi by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. B. A. Haleem.

COUNT CIANO

(Continued From Page 6)

at a critical moment when the worst was to be feared.

Agitation was spreading and threatening the representatives of the European States, who felt compelled to take steps for their own defence. Ciano accordingly asked for an Italian battleship to be sent out. The arrival of the cruiser "Trento" had a calming effect, and when an international commission was formed to study the situation, the chairmanship was given to its youngest member, Count Ciano.

Mussolini noticed the remarkable intelligence of the young diplomat and used him for several confidential missions. But he was most anxious that Ciano should never be singled out for special treatment owing to his relationship to him. In October 1933 Ciano was appointed chief of the head of the State's Press Department. Although ministries of Press and propaganda already existed in Russia and Germany, such a department of State was an innovation in Italy. Its tasks were of the highest importance, involving nothing less than the concentration of the cultural forces of the country under a unified control. It exercises influence at the same time over political propaganda, the cinema, theatre, radio and indeed every facet of the national life.

"Desperata" Squadron.

Count Ciano also showed himself to be a remarkable organiser. For instance, last year he was responsible for the arrangements for the great exhibition of Italian art held in Paris. Everything seemed to indicate that henceforth the young minister would be allowed to continue his valuable work for his country in Rome.

But at the beginning of the Abyssinian campaign Count Ciano who had gained his flying certificate, asked to be sent to the front. There with his brothers-in-law, Bruno and Vittorio Mussolini he formed the "Desperata" squadron. He distinguished himself in the field, and carried out a series of flights which were dangerous in the extreme; for this he received the silver war-medal. Illness compelled him to return to Rome, where he had to undergo an operation and there the Duce wishes him to remain.

Brilliant as his career has been, success has not made him conceited; he is still a simple and kindly comrade, enterprising and frank, with a flair for adventure and danger, intrepid without being rash, and regarding the future not so much with an extravagant optimism, born of early success, as with a quiet serenity founded on simple self-confidence.

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ORTHODOXY AT IT AGAIN?

Disturbance At Malaviya's Religious Discourse

BENARES, Feb. 18.

Repeated attempts to disturb Pandit Malaviya's religious discourse were made last night by half a dozen persons culminating in one person catching hold of Malaviyaji's hand while he was leaving the meeting place. During the discourse a piece of stone struck one of Pandit Malaviya's personal assistants. A few policemen were present at the meeting for maintaining peace.

The above hostile demonstrations were apparently meant against Pandit Malaviya's move to give more privileges to Harijans. Malaviyaji's discourse was one of a series arranged at Dasaswamedh Ghat on the Ganges to celebrate the Shivaratri Week under the auspices of the All India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha. The programme includes initiation of Hindus including Harijans with mantras on the Shivaratri Day.—A. P.

Appeal To Help Kannada Night School

The Hon. Secretary of the Shri Sharada Vijaya Kannad Free Night School at Gamdevi has issued an appeal to the Karnatak residents to help the school.

He says:—

"This school is struggling along for lack of funds. Though the premises are free and teachers honorary, yet there are many incidental expenses such as electricity charges, books, etc., which have to be defrayed solely from the pocket of the director and principal who started this institution, solely with the noble idea of liquidating illiteracy. Every Kanarite, however stationed in life, has a moral obligation and binding and should contribute his mite to this urgent cause which will help the younger generation that constitutes our nation."

Assembly Interpellations

Non-Indian State Prisoners In India

Metcalfe Pleads Reciprocity Obligations For Their Internment

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik informed Seth Govind Das that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was recently furnished with a fresh passport by the British Consul at Vienna, as the original passport did not contain space for grant of further travel facilities. The new passport was not endorsed for the United Kingdom, but Sjt. Bose was informed that if he cared to submit an application for permission to visit England through the Consulate at Vienna, it would be forwarded to the proper quarter. No such application had been made by Sjt. Bose uptil now.

LANCASHIRE DELEGATION.

Sir Zafrullah Khan told Seth Govind Das that the Government had no information beyond what appeared in the Press as to whether the Lancashire Delegation which came lately to this country or any other concerns submitted a confidential memorandum to the Special Tariff Board. The evidence submitted before the Board will be available to the Assembly after the Government have received the Board's report and decided to take action thereon.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked: Did the Delegation or any member thereof meet the Government or any member of the Government formally or informally?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Delegation, paid me a courtesy visit.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Was no business talked then?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: No.

SUBSIDY TO P. & O.

In reply to a question by Seth Govind Das whether the Government were considering reduction of the subsidy to the P. and O. Company, in view of diversion of first class mails by air, Sir Frank Noyce stated that the amount of first class mails despatched by air to the West is a small fraction of total mails of all classes, including parcel mails which the Company continues to carry from Bombay to the West under a contract with His Majesty's Post Master-General. No question of reducing the Indian share of subsidy arises at present.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What are the terms of the contract with the company?

Sir Frank Noyce: It is really a very technical matter. I require notice for that.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What is the amount of the mail now carried by air in proportion to that carried by sea?

Sir Frank Noyce: The amount has been practically the same.

Mr. Satyamurthi: When is the contract to expire?

Sir Frank Noyce: In 1939.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government consider all these factors, before they decide to renew the contract?

Sir Frank Noyce: The contract is with His Majesty's Post-Master-General.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government of India no voice in the matter?

Sir Frank Noyce: Yes.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government consider entering into a direct contract with the Company, and not through His Majesty's Government?

Sir Frank Noyce: The contract is to expire in 1939, and it is too early now to say anything.

ARTISANS NOT WANTED.

The Foreign Secretary informed Seth Govind Das in regard to the validity of the passport of an Indian coming from Fiji for return from India that no special endorsement is required by an Indian born in Fiji and holding a passport issued by the Government of Fiji for return to the Colony, but in all other cases, Indians coming from Fiji and holding only British passports or travel documents issued by the Fiji Government are required to obtain landing permits from the Fiji Government for re-entering the Colony. The Fiji Government adopted this new procedure in order to prevent the unregulated return to Fiji of Indians not born in Fiji and in order to prevent the arrival in Fiji of artisans for whom there is no work.

Mr. Navalrai enquired: Are there any instances when the Government of India refused special endorsement for Indians returning to Fiji?

Sir A. Metcalfe: Not that I am aware of.

ACCIDENT IN MINES.

Sir Frank Noyce informed the House that there were 177 fatal accidents in mines subject to operation of the Indian Mines Act during 1934. The number of persons killed and seriously injured was 209 and 725 respectively.

STATE PRISONERS AND RECIPROCITY.

Sir A. Metcalfe replying to Seth Govind Das laid a statement showing that there are 47 non-Indian State prisoners not in jails but interned outside in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara who receive a monthly allowance of a total annual cost amounting to Rs. 1,03,146. Under the Reforms, the cost will be borne by the Federal Government of the External Affairs Department.

Supplementary questions elicited further information that the Government received no contribution from the States to which these prisoners belong. The Government did not keep non-Indian prisoners against the wishes of the Governments concerned. There are obligations of reciprocity which are strictly observed for in that the interests of the Government of India as other Governments are equally involved. There are certain Indian prisoners in foreign countries similarly kept.

Replying to a short-notice question by Mr. Satyamurthi in regard to the rioting in Zanzibar, Sir G. S. Bajpai stated that full information would be received by air-mail on 21st February, when he hoped to lay a statement on the table. Meanwhile he was informed that one Indian Police Inspector was killed. No other Indian was injured in any way. The situation is becoming normal, and there was no apprehension as regards the safety of Indian life and property. The disturbance was confined to Zanzibar alone and apparently originated owing to attempts to improve the standard of copra exported from the island. No political significance is attached to the disturbance. It is not connected with the disturbance in Uganda in regard to which also particulars had been called for.—United Press.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

OK. 188.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

Dacoits Exchange Shots With Police

LAHORE, Feb. 18

Reports from Moga and Ferozerpore describe a terrific encounter between armed dacoits and the police resulting in the death of one constable and at least two dacoits.

The Moga report says that a large police force surrounded a village, where a gang of dacoits wanted in connection with several dacoities and murders were sheltering. On attempting to close in on the dacoits, a pitched battle ensued, shots being exchanged resulting in the death of Bastiram. A constable who is also a graduate, and three dacoits.

The Ferozepore message says that a strong police force drawn from the neighbouring station under the District Superindendent of Police laid siege to the house.

After posting strong guards on all the other sides, the police started to rush to the house from rear. The dacoits immediately answered with gun fire and bombs, which later set fire to the out-houses forcing the dacoits to move to the other side of the house, where a desperate struggle started. A police constable was shot dead. As darkness set in, the police closed in on the house, shot dead one dacoit, and later another, as the latter opened the main door in a desperate bid for freedom.—A.P.

More Tributes To Late Mr. Bardoloi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, on hearing the death news of Mr. N. C. Bardoloi said:—

"He lived and died the uncrowned King of Assam. We not only lose a valued friend but the country losses a genuine and sincere worker in the struggle which is daily getting keener and keener and had he been spared, he would have continued the good work with the same zeal and sacrifice and contributed more and more to the awakening of the masses among whom he worked as well as in strengthing the organization of all the elements that are now slowly on the eve of converging together for the task ahead.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly told the "United Press:—

Mr. Bardoloi was a genuine patriot and great leader. He was not a holiday patriot, but suffered and sacrificed in the fight for freedom. He was one of the oldest Congress leaders, and did not stand away when the movement required real sacrifice and suffering.

"He was a tower of strength to the Assembly Congress Party. A man of sterling character and robust patriotism, his loss is not easy to be replaced.—United Press.

M. L. As.' PROTEST

Protection For Indian Cocoanut

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Twenty-four members of the Legislative Assembly in the course of a statement on protection to Indian Cocoanut industry say:—

"We wish to give expression to our disappointment at the answers given by the Hon. the Commerce Member to the interpellations of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar regarding the imports of cocoanuts from Ceylon. The Hon. Member has stated that he is not aware that cocoanuts and cocoanut products are being dumped into India or that there is depression in the cocoanut market owing to the large imports of Ceylon products. These facts have been persistently brought to the notice of the Hon. Member by the Chambers of Commerce in South India, by the Governments of Cochin and Travancore and Travancore and Cochin Cocoanut Growers' Associations. A deputation of the cocoanut growers of Cochin and Travancore waited upon the Hon. Member of Commerce and His Excellency the Viceroy and placed all facts before them. It is therefore strange that the Hon. Member of Commerce should answer these questions in the negative and should be unaware of the dumping by Ceylon or the depression in prices.

About 7 millions of people in Kerala are dependent on this industry for their livelihood, Ceylon is trying every means, dumping included, to capture the Indian market. They are selling their distress goods in India, as all other markets are practically closed against them. If the attempt of Ceylon succeeds—as with its resources and propaganda there is no reason why it should not—cocoanut industry in Kerala will be ruined and with it seven millions of its inhabitants will be driven to starvation and misery. We earnestly hope that the Government will recognise the seriousness of the situation, revise their decision, and levy a protective duty on imported cocoanuts and cocoanut products, adequate enough to prevent unfair foreign competition."—A. P.

news OF VITAL INTEREST TO INDIA!

Famous 'Fire & General' Insurance Co., now offers—

Life Insurance

to suit every need and purse!

The Directors and Managing Agents—Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., of The Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., beg to announce the opening of a LIFE DEPARTMENT—to commence from to-day, 19th February, 1936.

Since 1919, The Universal has covered every form of insurance business, except that of LIFE insurance. Thousands of Indians have covered their properties with this famous Company—knowing that their interests are perfectly safe. And also because they appreciate the prompt way in which claims are paid by The Universal.

Write to the LIFE DEPARTMENT, to-day—learn of the many attractive and beneficial policies which are offered.

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Write and tell the LIFE DEPARTMENT what you want—whatever form of Life Insurance you may desire. The Universal will be able to help you.

ANTICIPATED ENDOWMENT POLICY

Under this Table, all the benefits of an ordinary Endowment are offered—and in addition, certain special advantages in the form of 'advance payments' This enables the policyholder to meet the expenses, without worry, of a child's education, or the marriage of a daughter, etc.

OLD AGE PENSIONS OR MONTHLY INCOMES

By insuring under this Table, one is able to secure a monthly payment—after the age of 50—until death. Or should death occur before policy has reached maturity, the Company guarantees to pay insurance amount to heir.

FAMILY INCOME POLICY

This policy is intended chiefly for young men who have recently married and who in all probability will be unable to leave substantial savings should death occur.

GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES

These provide substantial protection for the old-age and also for the family and dependents after death.

Do not hesitate—write now, for further particulars. There is no obligation whatsoever.

ADVOCATE'S APPEAL FAILS

Chief Justice Says More Severe Punishment Was Needed For Defamation

"If I were a Magistrate, I would have inflicted a more severe punishment on the accused," remarked the Chief Justice yesterday in dismissing the revisional application of Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, M.A., LL.B., an advocate of the High Court.

The petitioner was fined Rs. 150 by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, for defamation of the late Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Nene at the instance of his son Trimbak Yeshwant Nene, the complainant.

The defamation was in respect of some articles written by the petitioner in "Vividh Vritt," a Marathi weekly of Bombay, purporting to be a reply to some writings by Mr. Kelkar on the occasion of his 61st anniversary celebrations.

Remarks Against Mr. Nene

The petitioner, in his articles, while attacking Mr. Kelkar made some allegations against the late Mr. Nene, who was associated with him in the management of the Tilak Purse Fund, the Jubilee fund and other funds. These remarks against the late Mr. Nene were held by the Magistrate to have hurt the feelings of his son (the complainant) and his family.

The accused then approached the High Court in revision.

In the High Court, it was contended for the petitioner that his sole object was to attack Mr. Kelkar in regard to the maladministration of the public funds of Maharashtra, particularly Mr. Kelkar's conduct in utilising the moneys of these funds towards paying off part of the personal decree against the complainant in the High Court suit filed by the late Mr. Tilak's sons.

The late Mr. Nene's name was mentioned only incidentally, as he was the treasurer of some of the funds.

MAGISTRATE'S JURISDICTION.

It was further contended that the Magistrate had totally misunderstood and misconstrued the provisions of Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and had wrongfully ignored the clear terms of explanation 1 as well as exceptions 1, 3, 5 and 9.

It was further argued that this being a complaint by the son for the defamation of his deceased father, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to entertain it in the absence of definite proof that the petitioner's intention was to hurt the feelings of the family or other relations of the deceased.

The petitioner's criticism of the complainant's father in defending the High Court suit against Mr. Tilak's sons, it was further argued, was fully covered by exception 5, apart from the question whether it was true or justified. As the criticism referred only to the management of public funds, it was protected by exception 3.

FOR PUBLIC GOOD.

Counsel further submitted that the complainant was in no way concerned with the criticism of his father as a treasurer of public funds, and the criticism being for public good, it could not amount to defamation under exceptions 1 and 9. The Magistrate had failed to appreciate the importance of the case from the standpoint of public morality.

The petitioner had admittedly no personal grudge or malice against the complainant's father or his family. The Magistrate, therefore, ought to have given him credit for good faith.

It was further submitted that the Magistrate had wrongly put a too literal construction on metaphors and illustrations in the article and drawn an exaggerated and distorted meaning out of the words. The language of the article, far from being defamatory, was rather a defence of the complainant's father against the attacks on him by others.

Their Lordships, without calling upon the other side to reply, dismissed the application, holding that the petitioner had not justified his allegations, which had hurt the feelings of the complainant and his family.

Mr. Carden Noad instructed by Mr. K. A. Padhye and Mr. P. S. Bakhle appeared for the petitioner and Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Mr. S. A. Kher for the complainant.

A Calcutta message says on the application of Governor-In-General, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Costello convicted Chowdhary Mohamed Shamsher Rahman, Editor of "Hanafi" a vernacular weekly for contempt of High Court and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi in connection with the publication of three articles in paper in September last. They fined the accused Rs. 500 with directions to him to pay Rs. 150 towards cost of prosecution.

Aga Khan's Advice To Aligarh University

Teach Use Of Self-Governing Institutions Bestowed By British Rule

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, (By Mail).

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived here to-day by Calcutta Mail from Delhi. He was received at the station by all the prominent teachers, members of the Executive Council and University, Court and local officials.

Dr. Ziauddin welcoming the Aga Khan in the Strachey Hall, in a written speech recounted the services of His Highness to the University, community and country. He said that it has been one of the ideals of the Aligarh Muslim University to make the Musalmans to appreciate the blessings of British rule in India, and to take advantage of the contact with western civilisation. He remarked that the Aligarh University is in financial difficulties and impressed the necessity of a first-rate technical college at Aligarh. He also drew attention of His Highness towards various other needs of the institution, but to the great surprise of many any reference towards making a suitable arrangement for the education of Muslim girls was conspicuous by its absence from his speech.

The Nawab of Chattari presented an address of welcome written in Persian, In the course of the address the Aga Khan was characterised as one of the founders of the Aligarh Muslim University and he was requested to take up the cause of Muslim University once again and relieve Muslim university of its financial difficulties.

AGA KHAN'S REPLY.

His Highness, replying, expressed great pleasure at visiting the university for the first time after his election as the Pro-Chancellor He said that it would have been much better if this honour had beed bestowed on some younger prince like Rampur, Junagadn, Bhawalpur or Cambay, who have got energy and ambition. He said that as he found the university in great difficulties he accepted it. but very soon he would like to be relieved of it.

Referring to the various difficulties which the University is facing, he said that with the patronage of the great Chancellor, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and with the guidance of the illustrious ex-Chancellor, H. H. of Bhopal, they could surely surmount them. He laid great emphasis on the needs of a technical college and a school of agriculture for the sons of Muslim zamindars. He further remarked that the preservation of Muslim culture and learning should be the chief aim of the University. 'Islam is passing through the stage which Christianity passed in 13th century. These are our dark ages." It is up to Muslim university, he said, to help the community to get out of the present stage.

Referring to the political situation he remarked that when the Aligarh movement was started its aim was to impart the ability for the appreciation of the blessings of British rule in India. But now the times have changed." We have to teach the use of self-governing institutions bestowed by the British rule."

The Aga Khan promised his full support to the cause of the University, and promised to collect fifty lakhs of rupees for the university so as to raise its capital from fifty lakhs to one crore and relieve the University authorities from financial difficulties for ever.

H. H. the Aga Khan dined with the Nawab of Chatari where he discussed the ways and means of raising a substantial fund for the University. He is also understood to have discussed with the Nawab of Chatari the position of the U. P. Agriculturist Party, and its chances in the coming elections.

Baroda State Praja Mandal

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 17.

The thirteenth session of the Baroda State Prajamandal will be held in Navsari District in the first week of May probably at Kathor.

The Working Committee has appointed a small committee to suggest changes in the Agriculturist Debt Relief Act under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai. The Baroda Government has appointed a committee (to discuss the necessary changes in the Hindu joint family system) which includes two lady members also Srimati Gangubai Patwardhan and Srimati Santaben Mehta.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Elect Mr. Nariman Again

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I think I am voicing the feelings of many a rate-payer of Bombay when I say that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should once again elect, without a single vote of dissent, Mr. Khurshed Nariman to the chair of the Corporation for the year 1936-1937. To my mind there is no other person fitted more for this unique honour than our worthy and indefatigable citizen—the present Mayor of Bombay. It is for the first time that the rate-payers of Bombay have evinced such a keen and active interest in the presidential election of the Corporation.

By electing Mr. Nariman unanimously as the president for the ensuing year, the Corporation will not only honour itself but will also pay due respect to the wishes of a very large section of the rate-payers of this great city. Sir, Mr. Nariman has, during his short term of office, done more than what is usually expected from a president of the Corporation. He has, I venture to say without any fear of contradiction, set a glorious example to the future aspirants to the Mayoral chair. We have witnessed many Mayors—good, indifferent, and bad—but we have not yet seen a Mayor so pains-taking so sympathetic, so energetic and fully understanding the responsibility of a Mayor as Mr. Nariman is. He has fulfilled to the hilt all the promises which he had given at the time when he first occupied the Mayoral chair. I know of many instances in which a prompt and quick action on the part of Mr. Nariman has saved many a rate-payer from much inconvenience and nuisance. Besides, if there is any Mayor who has awakened a civic consciousness among the citizens, it is unmistakably Mr. Nariman. Many of your readers will bear me out when I say that Mr. Nariman has done many things during his short regime of one year. But still there are many things to be done. There are many slums which are yet to be cleared and I am positively sure that if this popular and ever-ready-to-serve Mayor is given further chance, he would succeed where others failed.

I would also like to make an appeal to Mr. Nariman to consider this point. If his colleagues in the Corporation request him to stand as a candidate, I hope he would not disappoint them by refusing to stand. If he would, then he would not only disappoint the Corporators but also a very large section of the rate-payers. Yours, etc.

K. P. SHROFF.

Boycott Olympic Games

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The German treatment of the Jews and of those who have Jewish blood in them is disgraceful, inhuman and brutal. Hitler's recent haughty and contemptuous reference to India and her ancient civilization deserves condemnation notwithstanding its 'explanation' by the German Consul-General at Calcutta. In the light of the trend of events in Germany, it is surprising that the nations of the world have accepted her invitation to send their competitors to participate in the Olympic Games to be held in Germany next summer. With a view to protest against Hitler's recent outburst against Indians and out of sympathy for the suffering Jews and in order to uphold the sacredness of religion, India should take the lead by refusing to send her sportsmen and sportswomen to Germany. Let India teach Hitler how to "walk". Yours, etc.

S. A. WAIZ.

Medical Inspection In Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since you very carefully publish some observations, remarks, notes etc. in your esteemed paper very often on "Medical Inspection in Schools" to educate the people and the parents and guardians, I venture to address this letter to you.

The need for "Medical Inspection in Schools" is very urgent particularly, in a country like India, where there are so many private schools and where the parents and guardians are not awakened to the need of all round education which cannot be achieved if the physical well-being of children is not attended to.

For introducing medical inspection in our school we have made a careful plan with the help of some highly qualified and eminent doctors of Bombay. To make the parents and guardians realise the importance of "medical inspection" and to secure their co-operation I have addressed them a letter which I am enclosing herewith.—Yours, etc.,

M. T. VYAS,
Principal,
New Era School,

Bombay.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have much pleasure in informing you that we have prepared special plans for the medical inspection of all the children of our school, to be held in February next. I am sorry to say that up to now we have received but little co-operation from parents in this matter. I need hardly explain the importance and the value of medical inspection of every child, as a factor which helps to detect disease in its very beginning, and has a great preventive value.

I hope we shall meet with plenty of co-operation this time, in the working of this scheme.

May I draw your special attention to the following features of the inspection to be held:—

1. We are starting a children's clinic on the school premises with proper equipment.

2. We have been able to secure the co-operation of the following doctors-specialists, who have promised to assist our school medical officer in the medical inspection.

(1) Dr. M. P. Bhiladvala, School Medical Officer,
(2) Dr. Mrs. M. J. Wadia, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
(3) Dr. B. B. Yodh, M.R.C.P. (Lond).
(4) Dr. H. D. Gandhi, F.R.C.S.E.
(5) Dr. S. N. Cooper, D.O. (Bom. and Oxon) D.O.M.S. (Eng).
(6) Dr. P. B. Warden, M.S. (Bom.),
(7) Dr. R. F. Sethna, M.B.B.S. (Bom.) D.M.R.E. (Camb).
(8) Dr. D. M. Desai, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng).

3. The examination will be thorough inasmuch as that eyes, teeth, nose, throat will be examined by specialists.

4. There will be an urine examination of every child.

5. Arrangements have been made for the X-ray examination of those children who need it.

6. For those difficult cases who fail to come up to the average standard from the point of view of development of mind, mental and intelligence testing will also be undertaken where necessary.

7. There will be an examination by a doctor, specially qualified in children's mental hygiene.

8. The services of a lady doctor have been secured for the benefit of girl-students.

A report of the result of such Medical examination will be sent to the parents, and guardians of each child with necessary suggestions for treatment; and the progress in health will be noted and watched by our committee of doctors time to time.

A nominal fee of Re. one per child will be charged per year for the annual Medical examination.

For a thorough and proper diagnosis, it is necessary to have the family history as well as the history of the child's previous illness and accident or injury. The doctors then can make a thorough examination on those particular points where necessary.

I trust, in this, the doctors will have full co-operation from parents and guardians.

A printed form is sent herewith and you are requested to assist us in our work by filling in all particulars and returning the form within a week.

I need not say that any information supplied in this respect will be treated as strictly confidential.

—Yours, sincerely,

M. T. VYAS,
Principal.

24th January, 1936.

Capitalism Versus Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent election to the Presidentship of the Congress will be hailed as a triumph of the spirit of youth over morbid age. The older section of our country-men, and some Congressmen, too, are apparently perturbed over his election, especially because his views on Socialism are not shared by all.

Socialism, all told, is the one panacea for our present economic ills as it strikes at the very root of inequality between man and man and recognises the essential dignity of man. True, some of the Communistic activities of Russia cannot be transplanted in toto here, but a careful and judicious selection and application of some of the finest ideals of Socialism to our country should neither be impracticable nor difficult.

Capitalism which, of course, rules the world to-day, has created an unbridgeable barrier between the high and the low, the rich and the poor etc. No quarter is given for any moral code in a capitalist society, for, human activities are measured only in terms of money. Man learns only too late that he has become the victim of his own greed.

India has had enough of Capitalism, Imperialism and other "isms" of a more or less synonymous nature, and the revolt of youth against the existing order of things is none too early. Let us hope that the revered Pandit will squarely deal with the present stagnation in the country and give a bold and right lead to the expectant youth. Yours etc.,

"AN INDIAN"

Hubli, Feb 12.

Pilgrim Ships

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Port Haj Committee made elaborate arrangements for embarkation of Hajees and were most attentive to their comforts. Mr. T. C. Mayan, Executive Officer with his staff, Abdulla Bhai Abdul-Qader Sahib Vice-Chairman and the members of Haj Committee were most untiring in their attention to the welfare of pilgrims. Mr. Brown and his staff of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company in Bombay did their best to satisfy each and every client. The new boat "Islami,' specialy built for Haj traffic, is a modern boat staffed with a courteous and obliging Commander. The chief officer, purser and doctors and their staffs are also kind to one and all. There is still room for improvements in the comfort of deck passengers and many little things could be suggested for mitigating small inconveniences that are suffered at present cheerfully by the pilgrims for the sake of Holy Haj. There is no lavatory on each third class, deck and lady pilgrims on deck are the chief sufferers as they hardly climb long stair-cases without physical discomfort and there is no water arrangements on the deck, too, for the poor third class passengers. Even the first class passengers would be well off with a few more bath rooms on each deck. There is considerable overcrowding among deck passengers and the Central Haj Committee would do well to send members when embarkation is in progress closely to watch the space which is allotted to pilgrims in order to guard against too great a lack of space and thus fix standard area per pilgrim slightly in excess of the present fixture.

Full report in detail will be made later after the return voyage in April Insha Alla. Food arrangement is satisfactory.

Prominent among the Hajees is Nawab Bahadur Abdussami Khan Sahib of Talibnagar Estate District Aligarh, U. P.—Yours, etc.,

CAPTAIN KHAN BAHADUR
MOHD RAZA SIDDIQI OF
ALIGARH.
Passenger S. S. "Islami" Boat.

Birth Rate Of India Falling

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though we cannot say definitely that the population of India will decrease in the near future, within two or three decades, we can say the birth rate is falling. The birth rate of British India was 38 in 1901-10, 37 in 1911-20 35 in 1921-30 and 34 in 1933. These figures show that the birth rate has fallen by 10.5 per cent during the last 33 years. The accuracy of the registration of births has been improving. Now a day a lower percentage of the actual number of births is going unregistered than thirty years back. If the birth rate has been constant, the rate recorded by the Public Health Department should be higher, due to improvement in the accuracy of the registration of births. But we find the recorded rate falling. So the fall in the actual birth rate is more than 10.5 per cent.

In many countries in Western and Northern Europe birth rate has been falling gradually. It has fallen so low within a few decades that with the present birth rate the population is doomed to decrease after a few years. Many Birth rate Commissions were appointed and their proposals to raise the Birth rate, such as exempting parents with many children from some taxes, and imposing fines on bachelors and widowers who are aged enough to marry were put into force. But the Birth rate has not ceased falling gradually. Though not immediately India also will have that situation after a long time.

We need not be pessimistic. A fall in Birth rate means fewer children born, and fewer females exposed to the risk of pregnancy, due to which many die at present.

As children have less death resisting capacity, fewer infants born means fewer children dying. Children do not earn money, on the other hand their existence hinders parents from spending all their income towards their needs. comforts and some luxuries. For a considerably long time India can manage with a low Birth rate and a small population. The technique of our production is improving though slowly. By using improved machinery we can produce the wealth necessary with a smaller number of workers than at present. We can have a time when we can work a shorter time, have more leisure than at present and still have more income per head. The time when we feel the deficiency of the quantity of population in India is too distant to favour a rise or even a stability of our Birth rate.—Yours, etc.

G. RAGHAVA RAO.

A group photo taken on the eve of the departure of Mr. M. S. Jayakar, M.A., Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, from the Kaira District. Mr. Jayakar has proceeded on leave for two months and thereafter he will be Collector of Bombay.

HIGHER FEES FOR DHOBIS

Commissioner Proposes Three Scales For Levy On Stones At Ghat

The Municipal Commissioner has submitted the following recommendations to adjust charges on the Mahalaxmi Dhobi Ghat, in lieu of the present charges which were more or less uniform on all stones, viz., Rs. 6 per stone.

"There are in all 609 stones with 304 bhattis attached to them. Ther eis thus one bhatti between two stones. Assuming each of the two stone-holders does the same amount of work and requires the use of the bhatti for the same number of days, the maximum number of days for which the bhatti could be used by each stone-holder would be fifteen. Taking this fact into consideration, I propose to divide the stone-holders into the following three classes:—

(1) those who use the bhattiies for 6 days or less per month;
(2) those who use the bhatties for 7 to 10 days per month; and
(3) those who use the bhatties for 11 days or more per month.

Small Scale Business

"The stone-holders who would come under the first class are the ordinary dhobies doing business on an ordinary scale. More than fifty per cent. of the present stone-holders would come under this class. As the amount of work done by this class would be small, I propose that there should be no increase in the present rent, viz., Rs. 6 per stone per month and that the same rate should continue to be charged in this case.

"As regards class two, this will include dhobies carrying on work on a larger scale who would naturally require more water than those in class one. About 93 stone-holders would come under this class. I propose that the fee in their case should be increased to Rs. 10 per stone per month.

Higher Fees For Washing Companies

"Regarding class three, this will include washing companies who carry on business on a much larger scale and therefore require a correspondingly larger quantity of water. I propose that the rent in their case should be Rs. 15 per stone per month, which I consider to be equitable.

"As regards the rate for washing blankets and other heavy clothes, I do not propose to make any change as already reported.

"If the above proposals are accepted, the approximate income would be about Rs. 61,000 per annum, against Rs. 63,636 according to the scale proposed in my letter, dated 13th November 1934, without any increase in the rents at present charged to the ordinary class of dhobies, whose number as reported in para. 5 above is more than 50 per cent. of the total.

"LALCHAND MUST RESIGN"

Sind Condemns His Attitude Of Neutrality On Das' Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

The Grain and Seeds Merchants' Association Karachi who took a leading part in Mr. Navalrai's Assembly election met last evening and passed a resolution condemning his attitude of neutrality over Mr. Das's Bill.

A public meeting of the citizens has been arranged for Thursday to urge him to resign from the Assembly.

A public meeting of the Larkana citizens last evening adopted a similar resolution condemning Mr. Lalchand's action for which they longer reposed confidence in him and urged him to resign his seat forthwith.

HELP COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Bengal Representation Before Commerce Member

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The "United Press" understands that a representation has been made to the Commerce Member, Government of India by Mr. N. Rakshit, President of the Bengal Industries Association in regard to the working of the Ottawa preferences and the needs of small and cottage industries of India in general and of Eastern India in particular, including Assam, Bengal, Bihar Orissa and Madras.

The case for small industries has gone by default, and it is suggested that Government of India should take among others the following steps to help cottage industries:—

1. Preference under the Ottawa Agreement should be extended to selected small and cottage industries.

2. In granting preferences to imports care should be taken to find out that small industries are not adversely affected thereby.

3. Preferences on raw materials should not be such as to put difficulties in the way of small industries in their purchase of raw materials in this country.

4. The Government Stores Purchase Policy should be so modified as to require that certain percentage of purchase should be made from small industries. The difficulty of placing orders with small concerns may be overcome by the formation of a central organisation through which orders may be placed.

5. There should be a quota basis for the exchange of our manufactured goods for the manufactured goods of other countries. Mere verbal assurances of goodwill or the organisation of costly Empire Exhibitions cannot solve the problem of decaying industries and starving artisans.

6. Lastly, the Government of India in collaboration with the provincial Governments should devise and carry into effect all other means which they deem meet and proper for the encouragement of small industries.—United Press

INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA COURT

Police Apologise To Prisoner

CALCUTTA, Feb 17.

Rather a funny incident, culminating in a Chief Court Inspector and his subordinate Police Officer tendering apologies in the open court to a prisoner, took place today in the Third Presidency Magistrate's court.

Chiranjilal Shroff, a jute broker, was sentenced by the Magistrate to be detained till the rising of the court for giving a push to a police constable while on duty in the Royal Exchange. During the lunch interval, the prisoner in question was removed from the court room and put into the court lock-up.

This was taken exception to by the prisoner and defence lawyer brought this fact to the notice of the Court when it re-assembled after lunch, whereupon the Court called for explanation from the Chief Court Inspector. Thereafter, the prisoner was brought back and the issue was regarded as closed only, when the Police Officers concerned apologised to the Court as well as to the prisoner.—United Press.

The Bengal eLgislative Council on Monday evening enacted the Whipping Bill without a division. Earlier Mr. Suhrawardy's motion for circulation was defeated by 68 votes to 17.

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Thousands have testified during the last year that The Warden Insurance Co., though not the biggest is yet the best. It has secured for itself a position amongst the first 17 Companies and is rising still higher. Its favourable Expense Ratio, Lapse Ratio and the solitary claim, the Company had to settle in the first year speak for the economy, efficiency and the soundness of Warden's management.

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BOOK NOW. PLANS OPEN

STATE CONTROL OVER INSURANCE

Bombay Association's Plea To Govt. To Protect Public

A strong plea to institute state control over insurance business in India has been made by the Indian Insurance Companies' Association in the course of a representation submitted to the Government of India on insurance legislation.

The representation criticises the method adopted by the Government in proceeding to amend the Insurance Act without full opportunities being given to the insurance interests in India to express their views It next recounts the legislating in various other countries showing how rigid their laws are regarding control over insurance business and says:—

"We are definitely of the opinion that the time has now come in this country for the State to have some kind of control and supervision over insurance business. Indeed in India especially, where the people are ignorant of the modern methods of business and wanting in alertness for the protection of their own interests, it is essential that the Government should exercise a larger supervision than is the case in countries where the people are wide awake and more used to modern industrial methods. The policy of "laisez faire" adopted by England will not do for India. It must be remembered that there are a large number of foreign insurance companies trying in this country for the very small volume of business that is available, with the result that cut throat competition is prevalent. And if no steps are taken by the Government to protect Indian Insurance companies, there is a grave danger of the progress made by them, small in number but substantial otherwise though they may be, being jeopardized. This competition consequent upon the entry of the foreign Companies is mainly due to the fact that India offers a free field for anybody to enter and do business, because there are no restrictions of any kind whatsoever in this regard. A reference to the Indian Insurance Year Book, published by the Government, will show that there are only 12 Indian Companies, as against 59 British, 9 Colonial and 50 Foreign Companies doing business in this country. Over and above this large number of companies, Lloyd's underwriters are also doing business. At the present moment, the insurance Act has no control over the operations of Lloyd's, and it is essential that in any amendment that may take place Lloyd's should be brought into the picture and be treated in exactly the same manner as other insurance companies are treated."

LICENCE FOR COMPANIES.

In conclusion the representation says:—

"We suggest that an Insurance Department should be organised by the Government for the purpose of regulating insurance business in this country, with the following powers.

(1) No company shall be admitted to do business in this country, unless it is approved by the Insurance Department, and a licence is issued for the purpose.

(2) Every foreign company should be called upon to bring in a statutory deposit, say, two lakhs of rupees for every class of business and it should also be made obligatory on such company to keep in this country sufficient money, invested in gilt-edged securities, to meet its obligations.

(3) Every foreign company, doing business in this country shall be called upon to file a separate Revenue account and Balance Sheet of its Indian business under various headings.

(4) Where countries impose restrictions on foreign insurance companies, similar restrictions should also be imposed in this country.

(5) Only companies which issue separate balance sheet and which have their own independent Board of Directors should be given licence. Lloyds' should be treated similarly.

DR. M. V. PARULKAR DEAD

Served In Congress Ambulance During C. D.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. M. V. Parulkar at his residence in Dadar on Monday night. Dr. Parulkar was hale and hearty still almost the last moment when he had a sudden heart attack and expired before expert aid could be brought in.

Dr. Parulkar was born in Bombay in 12th October 1898. He was the second son of Rao Bahadur V. N. Parulkar, who was in the Indian service of Engineers. Dr. Parulkar took his M. B. B .S. degree in 1922, winning the first prize in medicine. He was practising at Girgaum and had a flourishing practice.

He was a staunch nationalist and served in the Congress ambulance during the civil disobedience movement. He was a genial and affable man and had won a large circle of friends around him. His premature and tragic death is sincerely mourned by the medical profession in Bombay.

His death is a great loss to the large circle of his patients.

He leaves behind him his wife, six children and other relatives.

Academy Of Arts For Bombay

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the sympathisers with the project of Darul Uloom-O-Funoon (Academy of Arts and Letters) was held at the office of Mr. Jack Ryder, at 62-Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. Those present included Atiya Begum Sahiba, Mr. Kavalekar, Mr. Dost Mohommed Khairaz, Dr. Mulbagula, Mr. G. Mitchell and Mr. S. F. Rahamin.

Mr. Mitchell took the chair and a discussion followed which showed that a society representing the cultural and artistic elements in the life of India was felt to be a dire necessity for the realisation of the "Greater India".

It was pointed out that in other countries such associations had long been in existence. In France there was the Societe des Beaux Arts and in fact every country with any pretension to culture had a similar society which not only stimulated the expression of the Arts but served to enhance the national prestige in the eyes of the world.

India Well-Fitted

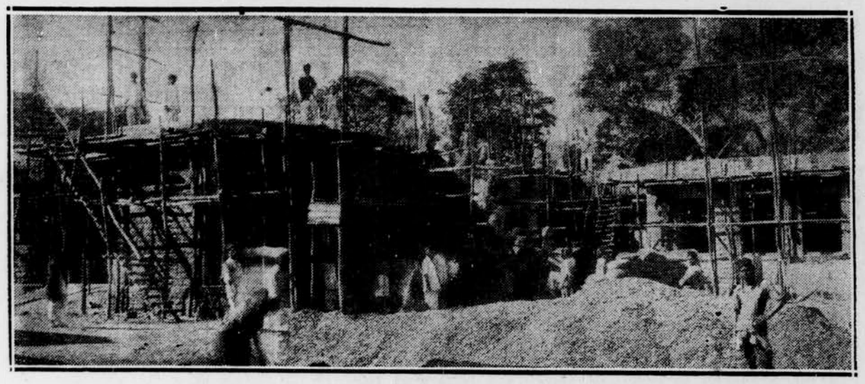
There was no reason why India should lag behind in this respect. With the wealth of talent available and its great history of accomplishment in music, drama, painting and other forms of Art, India was well fitted to participate in a national sense in the cultural life of the world and to assimilate and appreciate its expression in other lands.

A great deal of interest and enthusiasm was evinced and the names of a number of prominent persons were mentioned as having signified their willingness to co-operate in the movement.

Permanent Academy

It was decided at the meeting that the establishing of a permanent Academy of Arts and Letters in Bombay should be proceeded with and the suggestion was made and approved that the interests of the Academy would be best served by the appointment of two councils—one, an outer council to be composed of prominent individuals not only in India but in all parts of the world. The other to be an inner council whose functions would be executive and the members actively engaged in working for the success of the Academy.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and a further meeting was convened to be held at the same place on Friday 21st instant at 4.30 p. m. when further sympathisers are expected to be present, and a definite programme announced.



In accordance with the desires of his deceased father, Mr. Narayan Vithal Sayana, a philanthropist, is building a Civil Hospital at Thana, which is expected to cost over a lakh of rupees.

The building under construction, with Mr. Sayana standing right above the sign board.

GOVT. DEFEATED IN BURMA COUNCIL

Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill Rejected

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

The Burma Council, after three hours debate, rejected the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill by 44 votes to 33.

Members of Bamaws Hlaing, Myat Paw's peoples parties and Indians voted against the Bill, while the official bloc including the ministers, Europeans and several independents voted in favour of it.

The Home Member moving that the bill be passed implored the house not to be prejudiced and biassed but reasonable as the bill did not contain anything objectionable.

Mr. Sas. Tyabji leading the attack remarked that persons detained as terrorists were not terrorists but were branded so by the C.I.D. Mr. Ganga Singh said that the bill showed that British rule had failed to gain the confidence of the people.

Mr. M. M. Rafi criticising the principle of the measure said that no attempt had been made to give the accused persons opportunities to test the veracity of the prosecution statements.—A. P.

"B" WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

Polling Officer Examined In Shamdasani's Case

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Monday afternoon resumed the hearing of the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani challenging the election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation of Mr. Alarakhia Aba Aliya Seth. Both Mr. Alarakhia Aba and Mr. Shamdasani contested the election to Municipality from the "B" Ward, the latter unsuccessfully.

Mr. S. N. Chaubal, the election and polling officer on the day of the election, was examined. Mr. Chaubal said that on polling day everything went off smoothly, and there were no complaints made to him by the petitioner. He was in the station from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., and there were no restrictions on voting. In the cross-examination, he said that he issued slip books at his discretion.

The case was postponed.

A notification in the Punjab Gazette published says Sodi Arjen Singh is removed from membership of the Municipal Committee of Jaranwala.—that the conduct of Sodhi Arjan Singh, President of the Municipality was investigated by the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur and he was ordered to pay to the Committee a sum of Rs. 397.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On February 3, Wang Mon Hu, a Chinaman, residing at Umreker Building, Sankli Street Cross Lane, lodged a complaint with the police regarding the theft of G. C. Notes, cash and clothes amounting to Rs. 264.

Abdul Gafoor Sk. Ahmed aged 30, was yesterday arrested by the Agripada Police in connection with the above theft.

It was alleged that after the offence, the accused absconded but was arrested last evening at Sankli Street.

In connection with the same case, Robert Simon and Suban Gaffoor were arrested on the 5th instant, as they were seen in the company of Gafoor Ahmed moving about near the place of offence,

Gafoor Ahmed was placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 20th instant.

Alleged to have struck a man on the face causing him injuries, because he refused to offer him a drink of toddy, Yassainkhan Jamalkhan was yesterday taken into custody by the Agripada Police.

It transpires that the complainant, one Abdulla residing at Haines Road was going homewards, along Clerk Road when the accused who is known to him, stopped him and demanded a drink of toddy.

The complainant refused, whereupon the accused was alleged to have struck him blows on the face causing him painful injuries.

Jamalkhan was placed to-day before Mr. P .L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 29th instant.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on Ibrahim Sheikh Ali aged 25, who on the 3rd of February, while working near a petrol tank at the Standard Mill, at New Prabhadevi Road, where he was employed, sustained severe burns due to the tank suddenly bursting. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he expired a few days later.

The Coroner's Jury held that "death was due to Toxicomania which followed as a result of burns accidentally sustained due to the sudden explosion of a gas container."

Mohomed Shariff Mohomed Issak, and Khan Mohomed Sikunderkhan were both arrested yesterday morning by the Agripada Police charged with robbery.

Both Issak and Sikunderkhan were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and remanded.

BRATACHARI MOVEMENT

Prominent People See Demonstration At Baroda

BARODA, Feb. 16.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, presided over the Second Bratachari demonstration held last evening by the Bratachari Party from Bengal under the direction of Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., founder of the movement.

Among those present were Mrs. Weir, wife of the British Resident and Miss Weir, Prince Fareed of Persia, Lady Krishnamachari, General Sinde, Mr. Mane Patil, Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Mrs. Patwardhan Mr. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mukkerji. Mr. and Mrs Gangoli, Mrs. Sarala Mehta and Dr. B. Bhattacharya.

This morning under the direction of General Sinde a number of folk dances of Marwar, Konkan and Maharashtra origin pefformed by sepoys belonging to the Baroda State Army were shown to Mr. Dutt who advised that these dances should be conserved and practised by the educated classes of the Bombay Presidency as they were of educational recreations and cultural value.—A. P.

A Dumka message says the industrial and agricultural exhibition of the Santhal Parganas and the Hizla mela which had been postponed on account of the King Emperor's death will be held from February 28.

RAIN IN MANY PARTS OF COUNTRY

Low Pressure Area Passes Eastwards

POONA, Feb 18.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the United Provinces is passing away eastwards across Bihar and Bengal and caused local rain in Orissa, South Bengal and Assam. Local rain is also reported from west United Provinces, north Madras Coast with a few falls in Madras, Deccan, East Central Provinces. East Rajputana, Punjab Hills and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rain are:- Narayanganj 2 inches, Chittagong and Calingapatam 1 inch each, Balasore and Muktesar 3/4 of an inch each.

Forecast:— Rainfall will decrease along western Himalayas and scattered thundershowers will occur in South-East Madras, North Madras Coast, Orissa, South Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 69.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.7 degrees 2.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.1 degrees 2.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hour 187 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-2-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A meeting of the citizens of Lahore has condemned the insulting remark made by Herr Hitler, and has called upon the nation to effect an intensive and complete boycott of all German goods as a practical mark of India's indignation."

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE WEALTHY TO BE HEALTHY

Bodily vigour is not the sole possession of the rich. Many of the less wealthy are more active than their more fortunate brethren, yet they have more stamina. And many rajas and zemindars would like to be more vigorous, yet a little work soon exhausts them.

What is the secret of some men's greater powers? Some men build up reserves of energy for extra activity when required. Some men quickly regain lost vigour and avoid exhaustion. They do this in a safe and simple way. They take a regular course of **Phosferine**, because **Phosferine** builds up reserves of strength and replaces expended vigour.

If you wish to be strong; if you wish to maintain your strength, take a regular course of **Phosferine.** Give it to all your family: they benefit greatly. You do not have to be a rich man to buy it.

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CONTAINS VALUABLE EXTRACTS of SHIKAKAI

My hair is soft and silky, I never have any dandruff in it, my skin is smooth and clear, I am never troubled with blackheads, pimples and other skin troubles because I use only Capital Soap for washing both my hair and face. The delicate appealing fragrance of Capital Soap stays behind long after I have washed and that is another reason I'll never use any other soap.

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Branches:—

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Disease germs abound everywhere, and the slightest pimple or skin abrasion offers an open door to infection. The safest antiseptic and quickest healer is Cuticura Ointment. Get it and use it to-day—to prevent **blood-poisoning** — to eradicate the beginnings of torturing, disfiguring Eczema, Psoriasis or other stubborn skin disease.

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Wash the affected part daily with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. This daily treatment relieves itching and allays inflammation at once. The soothing, healing, antiseptic Cuticura penetrates to the depths of the eruption. It destroys the lurking germs which keep the disease active, it heals the festering sores and steadily establishes a healthy condition of the skin which leads to complete recovery.

Boy's Face a Mass of Scales

"My little boy, three years old, had an awful attack of impetigo. It started with a few spots on his face and the irritation caused it to spread quickly, and in no time his face was a mass of scales. The poor little fellow scratched himself to pieces. For two months I had a terrible time. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. He got great relief, and I am pleased to say they healed him when all else failed, leaving the skin as clear as a bell." (Signed) Mrs. G. Williams, 24, Newport Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

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One Of Founders Of Congress

President Of Congress And Of Corporation 35 Years Ago

(Continued From Page 16)

accurately judge the financial progress under a single item in any one year; suggested the enlargement of the powers of non-official members to divide the Council on all the items, and approved Sir William Wedderburn's scheme to submit the budget to a Committee of the House of Commons for report.

On the subject of the fluctuation of the value of the rupee and the embarrassments it caused to the Finance Members he made a valuable suggestion, namely, to form a sort of exchange reserve.

The most valuable portion of his evidence related to the fact that the financial embarrassment of the Government of India was not the result of falling exchange, but of the increased military expenditure.

If the military expenditure were to be reduced that would give sensible relief to the Indian taxpayer, but it would not in any way do justice to him. That can only be done by due apportionment of the charges between England and India.

Congress Presidential Address

The year 1901 was the year when honours fell on him thick and fast. He was elected President of the Bombay Corporation, the highest civic honour to which any citizen of Bombay can aspire. The honour was all the more significant as it came to him unasked, and unsolicited while others have to scramble for it.

The same year he was made President of the Congress that was held at Calcutta. His presidential address was a summary of India's political hopes and aspirations, a treatise on agricultural indebtedness and the country's economic prostration.

A large portion of the address was devoted to the all-absorbing topic of Indian famines and the policy of famine administration, especially in Bombay, which the report of Sir Antony MacDonnell's Commission condemned in severe terms. Mr. Wacha was at his best in replying to the economic heresies of Sir Edward Law.

On the Improvement Trust.

In 1911 the City of Bombay Improvement Trust was established and Mr. D.E. Wacha, as he was then, was elected to represent the Bombay Corporation on the Committee. Here again, he was a vigilant guardian of the City's interests and an unsparing critic of the extravagant schemes that were put forward and the vagaries of the Chairman, who was also the executive head of the Trust, and appointed by Government. But it was almost impossible to make headway against the official majority on the Board.

The main contention of Mr. Wacha always was that the Trust by spending huge sums on new roads and dwellings for the middle and better classes, was neglecting its true function of slum clearance and the better housing of the poorest of the poor. Ultimately his criticisms told. There was a change in the constitution of the Committee. The Chairman was elected. The Chief Officer was made a servant of the Trust and placed under the control of the Committee, resulting in, at least, a nearer adhesion in its practical work to the objects for which it was founded.

In 1915 the death of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta brought Dinshaw Wacha into the leadership of those who adhered to the policy and programme for which Sir Pherozeshaw had stood and worked sturdily for so many years. The Congress was about to make, anticipations of a Hindu-Moslem entente were the talk of the day and the simultaneous assembling of the Congress session and the All-India Muslim League in Bombay was expected to result in the fruition of the efforts on which leaders on both sides had been concentrating during the previous twelve months. These efforts did, in fact, fructify and Dinshaw Wacha played his part in bringing about this happy result.

On Sir Pherozeshaw's death he had been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

In a short but inspiring address he referred to the more important problems that press for solution upon the attention of the public. He referred to the need for military training for Indians, for opening the commissioned ranks in the Army to Indians of repute and for giving greater scope for volunteering. Mr. Wacha then advised his countrymen to cultivate the habit of patience in politics. He put in a vigorous plea for self-government, but he thought that the path to obtain it was not strewn with roses.

He did not believe that self-government would be given for the asking. In his opinion, "what is most essential and of paramount importance is the concentration of responsible opinion, well-reasoned, well-balanced, and well-directed which might unmistakably reveal the fact that India is of one mind and one heart." Further, he urged the rulers to lay down "a far-seeing policy which would give a first instalment of genuine and living representation in the active government of the country, broad-based upon the people's will."

This view was in consonance with the matured conviction of other leaders, and the Congress adopted a resolution appointing a committee to frame a scheme.

On the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Wacha was unanimously elected to represent the Bombay Corporation in the Legislative Council—an honour fittingly bestowed on a sincere and lifelong worker in the service of the motherland.

Break With Congress

Shortly after he was elected by the Council to represent the Presidency in the Imperial Council and here he lost little time in making his mark. The 1917 Congress at Lucknow consolidated the Hindu-Moslem Entente and led to the production of the Congress-League scheme for self-government to which Dinshaw Wacha subscribed. But the visit of Mr. Montagu to India and his conversations with leaders resulted in a wedge being driven in between the moderates and the Tilak and Besant party and ultimately Wacha and his friends abandoned the Congress. League scheme, went "all out" for support of the Montford reforms and broke away from the Congress.

From that time Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who, in the meantime, received a knighthood, had confined his public activities to his membership of the Council of State and his work as a Director of the Imperial Bank

With advancing years he had practically disappeared from public life but the memory of the long years in which he played a dazzling part as the champion of the people's interests was still bright and can never fade. It will be enshrined in the history of India's struggle for political freedom and the City's path of progress along with the other giants of his generation, who fought the good fight and laid the foundations of India's national regeneration.

The Lahore railway police searched two houses on Monday in connection with the find of part of a revolver in a parcel containing fruits and flowers received from the Frontier Province. Nothing incriminating was found, but the servant was taken into custody immediately after he took delivery of the parcel at the railway station.

Britain Reaps Harvest Of Ottawa Pact

RICH INCREASE IN EXPORTS WHILE INDIA'S TRADE SAGS

Calcutta Chamber Exposes Emptiness Of Preferences

The Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, have submitted a memorandun to the Government of India, urging the necessity for the immediate termination of the Ottawa Agreement. The memorandum at the outset gives the history of the Agreement and proceeds to examine the Government Report on the working of the Pact for the year 1934-35. Following are extracts from the memorandum:—

"Even viewing the results from the standpoint of India's exports to the United Kingdom, the Committee find that while the exports to the United Kingdom from India in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 45 crores, there was actually a fall to Rs. 38 crores in 1932-33. Or again, taking the exports from India of articles enjoying preference, the fall in exports was from Rs. 33 crores to Rs. 29.7 crores in the respective years. It might be argued with some plausibility that in the face of a general depression in the World Trade, the fall in the export trade of India was inevitable, and that the Ottawa Agreement cannot therefore be held mainly or strictly responsible for the dwindling export trade of India. But an examination of the import trade of India during the same period falsifies the above contention. If the fall in the export trade of India were to be ascribed to world economic factors, then those very factors ought to have caused a decline in the import trade of India also during the period under review. On the contrary, the figures of import trade of India reveal a different position, for while in 1931-32, the total import into India amounted to Rs. 126 crores, it increased to Rs. 132 crores in 1932-33.

U. K. REAPS HARVEST

Again taking the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of India as compared with other countries, the figures for 1931-32 were Rs. 45 crores for the United Kingdom and Rs. 81 crores for other countries, whereas in 1932-33, the corresponding figures were Rs. 49 and Rs. 83 crores, the percentage increase being about 9 per cent in the case of the United Kingdom as compared with only about 2.5 per cent, in the case of other countries. The net result of India's trade with the United Kingdom immediately after the conclusion of the Ottawa Agreement was that while her balance of trade with reference to the United Kingdom was actually nil in 1931-32, it resulted in an adverse balance of Rs. 11 crores in 1932-33. This result has a two-fold significance. For while the United Kingdom has been able to reap the benefits of the Ottawa Agreement, in the case of India, there has not only been an increase in her share of export trade to the United Kingdom nor did she even maintain her status quo, but there has been actually a fall in export trade in general, and to the United Kingdom in particular.

The actual result in 1934-35 as compared with 1931-32 is that India's imports were larger by Rs. 5 crores than her exports to the United Kingdom and the ultimate percentage increase of her import and export figures in 1934-35 over that of 1931-32, works out to Rs. 20 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

INDIA'S EXPORT TO U. K. Year	Preferred (in lakhs of Rs.)	p.c. increase.	Nonpreferred (in lakhs of Rs.)	p.c. increase
1932-33 ...	29,73		7,09	
1933-34 ..	36,48	22.7	10,73	51
1934-35 ...	36,71	.63	11.36	5.9

VALUELESS PREFERENCE

The results as revealed in the above table are significant. If articles of enjoying preference in the United Kingdom market were chosen really with a view to expand the demand for India's commodities in the U. K. market, the rate of expansion in the case of preferred articles should naturally have been greater than in the case of non-preferred articles. But the Committee find that whereas the percentage increase in preferred articles was 22.7 per cent between 1932-33 and 1934-35, and only .63 per cent between 1933-34 and 1934-35, the corresponding figures for non-preferred articles were 51 per cent and 5.9 per cent. In the case of such startling figures, the Committee are naturally led to conclude that the preference enjoyed by articles in the Preference List has been comparatively of lesser benefit to India inasmuch as the rate of increase in Non-preferred articles has greatly exceeded that of the preferred articles during the operation of the Ottawa Agreement. In other words, in any revival of trade and industry in the United Kingdom the demand for non-preferred commodities of India is greater than that of the preferred commodities, and to that extent, the preference enjoyed by India in the United Kingdom market is valueless.

On the contrary the United Kingdom has been the recipient of a direct and substantial benefit out of the Agreement. For, while the percentage increase in the case of Preferred articles imported into India from U. K. during 1932-33 and 1933-34 was 12.4 per cent, there had actually been a fall in the case of non-preferred articles during the same period, viz.—8 per cent. whereas the corresponding figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 were 13.3 per cent and 12.8 per cent, thereby showing that the preference enjoyed by U. K. articles has been of great benefit to her in expanding her trade in these articles in the Indian market.

The Committee are inclined to hold that the sudden increase in the export trade of the U. K. in 1933-34 is attributable to a large extent, to the increased industrial activities in the United Kingdom, as will be evident from the statistics relating to her foreign trade and industrial production. Besides on a perusal of the detailed statistics of the import and export trade of India given by Dr. D. B. Meek in his report on the working of the Ottawa Agreement in the year 1934, it will be seen that India was not the only country to share the benefit of the increased industrial activity in the United Kingdom and that several other countries both within the Empire and outside have also benefited to a greater or smaller extent from the revival of economic conditions in the United Kingdom.

WHAT IS RECIPROCITY?

The Government Report states that "If India has improved her relative position in the United Kingdom as disclosed by her percentage share in the total United Kingdom imports, then other things being equal, preference must prima facie, be deemed valuable." This, in the opinion of the Committee amounts to no more than viewing an essentially economic proposition from a wrong angle. It seems to the Committee that in any scheme of reciprocal preferences, the sole criterion of judging the value of such preferences should consist, not merely in being content with a relative increase in one's position, but also in the acquisition of a net balance of advantage arising out of such reciprocal preferences. Otherwise the term 'reciprocity' is meaningless. The Committee would further point out that, if India has improved her relative position in the United Kingdom, so also the United Kingdom has improved her relative position in the Indian market, perhaps to a greater degree, at the expense of India's other valuable customers.

Even comparing the ultimate result in 1934-35 with that of 1931-32 and taking the year 1931-32 as the base of index, India has been able to advance her exports to the United Kingdom by only 10 points, whereas U. K. has, during the same period, increased her share of imports into India by 34 points. Thus the disparity in the rate of benefit is clearly about 24 points in favour of U. K., which proves the contention of the Committee of this Chamber that the Ottawa Scheme of Preferences has not been beneficial to India to the same extent as it has been to the United Kingdom, which has achieved a direct and substantial advantage in the Indian market.

(To be continued)

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MORE BURDENS ON C. P. TAXPAYERS

Budget Estimates Show Deficit Of 8 Lakhs For Next Year

NAGPUR, February 16.

It is understood that the C. P Government's Budget for the year 1936-37, which will be presented to the Legislative Council on February 22, provides for a revenue of Rs. 481 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs. 489 lakhs. The current year, viz., 1935-36 is estimated to close with a deficit of Rs. 25.2 lakhs. This sum as well as the deficit of Rs. 8 lakhs for the next year will be met partly from provincial loan fund and by loans from the Government of India. It is also understood that one or two new taxation bills will be introduced at the session with a view to balance the budget.

Amongst new items of expenditure are stated to be Rs. 2,775 for grants to district committees for village uplift work. Rs. 8,000 for improvement to the High Court Library, Rs. 14,867 for additional armed police force for Raipur district, Rs. 14,000 for Constables' Training School at Jubbulpore, Rs. 4,000 for the establishment of anti-tuberculosis clinics at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti, Rs. 10,000 for reservation of 9 seats in medical colleges for students from C. P. and Berar, 6 at Calcutta and 3 at Bombay, Rs. 32,000 for the Provincial Red Cross Society, Rs. 11,900 for taking over the management of the Government farms at Tharsa and Sindewahi from the Contractors, and Rs. 6,679 for grant to the Women's College, Nagpur.

The estimated expenditure for the extension to the present Council Hall and the Councillors' Rest House to accommodate members of the Provincial Assembly under the new constitution is Rs. 3 lakhs out of which Rs. 75,000 have been budgeted for the next financial year. It is also proposed notwithstanding the vote of the Council, to construct a new High Court Building at Nagpur at a cost of Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs. A provision for a loan of Rs. 75,000 to the Nagpur Municipal Committee for purchase of fire engines and other requirements has also been made.—United Press.

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BHONSALE MILITARY SCHOOL

Dr. Moonje Explains Its Aims And Objects

Dr. B. S. Moonje writes:—

In my propaganda tours, I came to know that there is a general desire to learn about the progress made from time to time in regard to the Scheme of the Bhonsala Military School of the Society. I am therefore issuing this first Bulletin for broadcast distribution.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The question of early, effective, and efficient Indianisation of the Indian Army has been engaging the attention of our leaders from a long time. When the Indian Military College Committee was sitting to consider the question of establishing an Indian Sandhurst, which is called the Indian Military Academy, doubts were expressed as to whether a steady flow of really first class material would be maintained to keep the Academy going, unless feeder Schools were started, as in England, to impart preparatory physical and military training to our boys, with a view to improving their physique and their chances of success in the competitive examinations for admission to the Indian Military Academy. Besides there is the general problem of annihilating the artificial distinction of some classes and communities being regarded as Non-Martial and some others as Martial. Thus the aims and objects of the Society are two-fold:—

1st To impart to Hindu youths such knowledge and instructions as will make them fit for recruitment as Officers in the Army, Navy, Air-Force, and Police services.

2nd. To develop leadership and self-confidence, manliness, and courage, sportsmanship and dignity, self-respect and liking for Military profession, love of enterprise and the ambition of shouldering the responsibility of the defence of the Motherland; in short to quicken the latent martial instinct; and in general to provide for the military rejuvenation of the Hindu.

MILITARY EDUCATION SOCIETY

For this purpose a society has been established, which is called the Central Hindu Military Education Society. It has been duly registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860.

The membership has been classified as follows:—

(1) Patrons paying a donation of Rs. 10,000 or more.

(2) Vice-Patrons, paying a donation of Rs. 5,000/- or more.

(3) Benefactors, paying a donation of Rs. 1,000/- or more.

(4) Well-wishers, paying a donation of Rs. 500/- or more.

(5) Life-members, paying a donation of Rs. 100/- or more.

Besides there will be Patriarchs who will be elected as such from amongst the members of the Society.

The Governing Body of the Society is very influentially composed, with Mr. Motilal Manakchand, alias, Pratap Seth as Chairman and Treasurer.

The Memorandum of Association and the Fundamental Rules of the Society and the General Scheme of the Bhonsala Military School which the Society is organizing, have been printed in small booklets and can be had from Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Secretary of the Society, c/o The New Pratap Mills, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

BHONSALA MILITARY SCHOOL.

The general scheme of the Bhonsala Military School has been prepared on the general model of the King George's Military Schools for the sons and wards of the Indian sepoys and officers in the Indian Army and the Wellington Public School of England, as studied by personal visits to these Institutions and modified to suit the conditions of the Hindu middle classes and the general system of high school education of this country.

Admission to the School will be limited to boys between the ages of 10 and 14; so that a boy of 10 should spend 7 years in the School and a boy of 14 at least 3 years. It is in these years of raw age that the character could be moulded as desired and love of Military profession, leadership, enterprise and the rough and tumble of life could be generated.

TRAINING FOR MILITARY CAREER

The speciality of the School lies in that it is a strictly residential School and that the general Book education of the boys ending eventually in the Matriculation Examination, is based on Physical and Military Training which will be compulsory for each boy. Drill, Horse-riding, Rifle-shooting, Gymnastics, Games, Swimming and Life-saving will be taught from the first Standard and continued up to the last Standard, when the boys will appear for the Matriculation Examination. The aim of the School is to see that every boy, when he leaves the School after the Matriculation, has received the Physical and Military training which a boy of the Indian Military Academy shall have received at the end of his first year's course.

The School will have a Swimming Tank of graduated depth to suit boys of all ages and height. The Tank will be about the size of 60 by 30 Feet.

LECTURES ON MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Besides periodical Lectures will be arranged on Elementary Military organisation and administration. Let it be noted that no where in the world is it possible to teach much more than this to boys between the ages of 10 and 17 years.

Holidays in the School will be mostly devoted to Competitions with Prizes in Races, Games Horse Riding, excursions in surrounding countries, and, impossible to Hill-Climbing. Xmas vacation of a week's duration may be devoted to recreation of Camping and Battle-Practice. During the two long Holidays in a year i.e. the Summer Holidays of two months and the Divali Holidays of a fortnight, the boys may go to their own homes.

FINANCES OF THE SCHOOL

Finances for the running of the School will be provided from the fees of the boys, as far as possible. Deficiency, if any, will be met from the interest of the Permanent Fund of Rs. One Lac, which Shreeman Pratap Seth has so generously donated.

No middle class parent can do without educating his sons or wards at least up to the Matriculation Examination. To meet the growing demand, every now and then fresh High Schools are started. A Lac or so of Rupees are spent on School Buildings, unless they are housed generally in most unsuitable buildings. The parent spends from Rs. 25/ to Rs. 30/ per month per boy, when he sends him from his village to a District High School. This amount includes School fees, say Rs. 5/, Food-charges, say, Rs. 12/, Room-rent Rs. 2/, Lighting Rs. 2/, Dhobi and Barber Rs. 2/, and contingencies from Rs. 2, to Rs. 10. Thus the total comes to from Rs. 25/ to Rs. 30/. Accordingly the fees in the Bhonsala Military School have been fixed, all inclusive, at Rs. 25/ per boy per month, for boys between the ages of 10 and 14 years, and Rs. 30/ for boys over the ages of 14 years. Middle class parent cannot pay more. Thus the expenses of educating a boy in this School are in no way more than in any ordinary High School—certainly not excessive in any sense whatsoever. But by spending the same amount, which he would normally spend in any ordinary High School, the boy in the Bhonsala Military School gets the much valued benefit of residential discipline, comfort and supervision, with fatherly care for improving his health and build of a body and, over and above all that, the unique advantages of Physical and Military Training. Thus no better kind of Citizenship training and that too at the lowest price possible could be conceived of. Mass training of young men, to whatever extent feasible or possible, because it cannot be otherwise than Voluntary, under non-official efforts, can only be achieved through Volunteer organisations like the Rashtriya Swayam-Sevak Sangh. Fortunately such organisations are cropping up every where now-a-days.

UNIFORM DRESS.

The School will have a distinctive Uniform Dress of its own. It will not be costly. It will be made purely out of Swadeshi cloth. The cost of the Dress as of the Books will be separate from the Boys fees.

SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE FUND.

The Society earnestly invites and will accept all donations and subscriptions. Donations of lesser sums than Rs. 100 may be consolidated into a Permanent Fund, which will be called the Scholarship and Prize Fund. The interest on the Fund will be utilized, as circumstances may permit, for offering scholarships and prizes to deserving students.

Thus we are working on our traditional lines of plain living and high thinking, as applicable to modern conditions of life. Our Appeal is to all, who feel the need of such a School and can appreciate our efforts, to contribute to the Funds of the Society and help in the early realisation of this enterprise, which is the first of its kind, so far as the middle classes of the Hindus are concerned.

ACHIEVE YOUR GOAL

Sumant Mehta's Exhortation To Baroda Students

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Baroda Students League, Dr. Sumant Mehta, had discussions with the students on the 15th inst., at the end of which he advised them to go to the adjoining villages in their vacations to study the economic conditions of the peasants. He said that India was now passing through a crisis and mass psychology revealed people's eagerness to raise the political status of India. He exhorted students to make a firm determination to achieve their goal.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

the system of Mandate established in the Covenant. It seems, therefore, both right and logical that the mandatory system should be accepted for all Colonies inhabited mainly by peoples of primitive culture." The "Manchester Guardian" wants the Governments which possess mandates to announce their willingness sooner or later to surrender them to an international body in order to remove the economic and psychological grievances of the dissatisfied Powers.

It is thought to be the intention of the British Government to pave the way for a world conference between the "have" and the "have-not" nations. But the British Government intends to have a complete survey of the position from the British point of view before attempting to establish contact with foreign Powers on the matter. Before entering the field of international negotiations it wants to have a fairly defined policy in mind, and, therefore, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade have been working both jointly and separately on the problem and have collected already considerable data.

Italy Pleased

The statements made by Mr. Lansbury, Dr. Salter and Mr. Lloyd George in the House have pleased Italy immensely. In one of those articles which the "Popola d'Italia" is now in the habit of publishing and which though unsigned betray an unmistakable style, the recent debate is sympathetically commented on. To it the statements of these statesmen make a pleasant reading "in the Europe of 1936 and of Geneva, which is more hypocritical and more unjust than the one of Versailles and of the Congress of Vienna." The writer says that Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Lloyd George "are two old men, who, being near the sunset of their lives, see with uneasiness the storm gathering on the horizon." After the parts of their speeches, he refers to the reply of Lord Cranborne, on behalf of the British Government, and finds it "intelligible and legitimate." He adds:—

"Empires are built with blood and hardships, and those who have built them do not expect demands of partition. We, Italians, too, if we had an empire, would defend it "unguibus et rostris." But it is just in order not to ask the British Empire to make any sacrifice that Italy has gone to Abyssinia..... Italians do not ask for British territories, but they mean to act as the British did for centuries. Italy, too, has a right to a place in the sun. England has particular rights on a part of Abyssinian territory, and France has recognised the right of Italy on the other zones of Abyssinian territory. These are engagements to which the honour of the contracting parties is pledged. London confirmed them in 1925 after the Covenant and after the entry of Abyssinia into the League of Nations. These engagements were considered still standing by the Committee of Five. They must be respected also on behalf of Italy. It is then no question of mutilating the British Empire, but of maintaining the engagements made, which had also the honour of having been ratified by the House of Commons."

This debate on colonies reminds me of the speech which Hitler made early in the last week. While the attention of the British public was being concentrated on the royal funeral the Foreign Offices in London and Paris were studying in the greatest anxiety Hitler's speech delivered the previous night. The speech was of such a character that the Foreign Offices concerned were without a complete text, for the reason that the greater part of it was suppressed by the German censor. Foreign Governments were, therefore, waiting on Tuesday for full reports from their own intelligence agents. Enough of the speech was passed by the censor, however, to show that it was one of the most aggressive, war-praising, "mailed-fist" speeches that even Hitler has ever made. It is clear that the moment was deliberately chosen as being one when British public opinion might be estimated to be too heavily "otherwise engaged" owing to their King's death to react as violently to the speech as it otherwise would. Hitler recalled the manner in which during the last 150 years the British had imposed their rule on India. "The white race", said he, "is destined to rule." This is its unconscious urge which arises from an heroic conception of life and which is entirely non-pacifist. "By what right do nations possess colonies? By the right of taking them. If the ruling nations give way to the pacifist idea of allowing colonies to govern themselves, the colonies will turn and throw off the yoke."

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GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN

Likely To Result In Stalemate

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

If the Japanese Diet is dissolved as soon as it reconvenes on January 21. A general election will take place in February. Even if there is no dissolution at the beginning of the session or later, a general election is automatically due in April.

The dissolution will not affect the Budget. The practice in Japan is that if the Diet is dissolved with the budget unapproved the preceding years budget is adopted as a working budget. It is pretty certain that if the Diet is dissolved, the difference between the preceding budget, particularly as regards national defence expenditure, will be asked as a supplementary budget and will have to be granted by whatever Cabinet may be in power after the general election.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The next general election is the first since Premier Inukai was assassinated by some naval and military cadets on May 15, 1932, an incident which resulted in the bureaucrats and military taking the Government out of the hands of the political parties. The coming elections offers the parties an opportunity to reassert their lost influence and prestige, but for this the election has to be inspiring and rouse some public interest. Unfortunately, however, the next general election lacks issues. There is no vital difference in the policies of the two major parties, the Seiyukai and Minseito and of the Government. Even the election slogans that are suggested by the rival parties are different ways of saying the same thing. The Seiyukai's slogan is "Defend our soldiers' and peasants' interests." That of the Minseito demands correlation of national defence and national economy and finance. The man in the street can see no difference between them.

It is doubtful which of the two major parties will win the largest number of seats. If the recent prefectural elections, in which the Seiyaki won 658 seats against 615 taken by the Minseito Party, is a barometer, the former may hope for a slight lead over the latter. Between the two major parties there is the Kokumin-Demei, diminished but still independent, and the newly formed Show Club with 18 members in the Diet, besides the Proletarians, Setting aside the Proletarians, it is pretty certain that the strength of the Kokumin Domei and the Showa Club parties in the new Diet, although comparatively small, will hold the balance between the Seikukai and Minseito. For all practical purposes, therefore, the results of the election will be a stalemate.

PARTY POLITICS DISCREDITED

Such is the outlook for the next election. If the stalemate be followed by unstable Diet politics, the prestige of party politics will fall to a very low ebb.

But for those who want to continue the so-called National Coalition Cabinet nothing is more desirable than a stalemate. In the past four years, the Seiyukai Party, in possession of an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, has nevertheless been barred from forming a party Government, first under the influence of May 15, 1932, incident and latterly because of its own interna schisms and disscussion If. with an absolute majority, the Seiyukai has thus been kept out of power, it follows that the outlook for the parties in the event of a stalemate will be most discouraging

Anticipating a stalemate, a movement is developing for party co-operation as solution of the political situation. The suggestion is that the political parties should oppose each other in the general election but that, as soon as the election is over, they should co-operate in support of a National Coalition Cabinet. The implication is that whether this Cabinet be the continuation of the Okada Cabinet or a new formation, it shall be given undivided parliamentary support, which the Seiyukai Party, under Dr. Suzuki's leadership, has so far been refusing the Okada Cabinet.

The idea of party co-operation is not new. The movement has been frequently and repeatedly advocated recently and once an agreement was actually reached between the Seiyukai and the Minseito, but ever then it was patent that the motives of the two parties were diametrically opposed.

CONTACT WITH RURAL CULTURE

What Vratachari Movement Aims At

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Feb. 17.

In pursuance of the Gaekwar's invitation Mr. Gurusaday Dutt, founder of Vratachari movement in Bengal is visiting Baroda with a batch of selected youths. He addressed two gatherings and youths demonstrated "raibeshe jari" and "dhali" dances.

Interviewed, he stated that movement attempted to bring educated Indians into closer touch with real rural culture and civilisation and hoped that the synthesis of each culture would enrich Indian civilisation.

"FIRST AID"

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN, but mistakes are avoidable. How often a trivial injury, a scratch, a cut or an insect bite has developed into a painful or even fatal illness through the mistake of failing to cleanse and disinfect thoroughly at first.

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NAVALRAI ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Party Gives Him One Week's Time

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb 17

One week's time has been given to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai by the Nationalist Party to submit his explanation for remaining neutral when the Assembly divided on Mr. B. Das' Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Lakshmikanta Maitra the whip of the Party interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative said, "It is wholly wrong on the part of Mr. Lalchand to say that there was no meeting of the party held and no whip used. As a matter of fact the Party meeting was held during the Lunch interval on the 13th, when the Party decided to vote for the Bill. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai did not attend the meeting. However, all the members of the party were informed the party's decision in form whip. Mr. Navalrai was not to be seen for some time. But later in the Chamber itself my leader Sjt. Aney sent Mr. Navalrai a written instruction to vote for the Bill. Besides Sjt. Aney Messrs. Akhil Dutt, Sant Singh, Amarnath Chatterjee and myself implored him but in vain.

In the Supplementary Estimates which have been issued £4,850,000 has been allotted to the Navy, £1,350,000 to the Army, £1,611,000 to the Air Force. These increases are largely due to the special measures connected with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The Navy estimate is also due to the increase of 3,500 in the personnel bringing the total to 97,982.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Traders Cautious Pending Farm Bill Developments

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

Wheat And Linseed Easy And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton displayed steady tendency though price movements were narrow. Traders were cautious pending further developments in Washington with regard to the Farm Bill.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold and silver ruled firm

GRAINS EASY AND JUTE QUIET.

Wheat and linseed ruled easy. Jute and rubber were quiet.

SECURITIES IN BETTER DEMAND.

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat colourless in the absence of any speculative enquiry. Giltedged securities were in better demand with moderate business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	10.62
To-day's opening	10.64
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	10.64
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.76
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 197

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 18.

In the absence of any definite further developments in Washington especially with regard to the Farm Bill traders are cautious covering only needy requirements. The uncertainty surrounding taxation possibilities checked activity in the textile section. However the undertone was very steady as a result of moderate trade buying and some local support.

Trading in July commenced at 10.64 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved moderately on steadier Liverpool cables and trade price-fixing but the steadiness of the dollar checked operations resulting in narrow movements with July hovering around 10.65 but the undercurrent sentiment of hopefulness generally pervaded the market.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.64 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.32/11.32) 11.35/11.35
May (10.92/10.92) 10.94/10.93
July (10.58/10.58) 10.65/10.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.90) 5.95
American May (5.80) 5.86
Egyptian March (8.74) 8.75
Egyptian May (8.53) 8.54

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 197 and Rs. 198 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 197-4 with New York futures about 2 points up.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 18

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 14 9
London Tin Corporation	0 8 9
Turner and Newall	3 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 9 0
Attock Oil	1 7 9
Associated Portland Cement	3 17 0
Electric Supply Corporation	3 6 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 16 9
Beira Railways	1 5 0
County of London Elec Supply Ord	3 0 0
Marconi International Marine	1 16 6
Callendar's Cable and Constn	4 2 0
General Electric Ord	4 0 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 12 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 6 0
International Rlys. of C America	dol. 7.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ordinary	1 14 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 7 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 14 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 4.28 pm. paid

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	4.98 1/2
To-day's opening	4.98 1/2
To-day's closing	4.98 5/8

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	4.99 1/16
To-day's opening	4.98 3/8
To-day's closing	4.98 11/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	74.66
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	74 72
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 18.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 3/8 and then improved to 4.98 11/16 subsequently declined to 4.98 3/16 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.98 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.59 and then advanced to 74.62 thereafter rising to 74.69.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.72

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 18.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 13/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 18.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 18.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 18.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 3/8)	5.63 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.81)	37.72
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.18)	62.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/1, 49/10 and 49/9. The market was quietly steady in the absence of any important developments abroad while quieter London cables did little to stimulate activity with the result that movements were very narrow. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/2, 49/11 and 49/9.

Gold opened firm at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/12/9. Trading was slightly more active on scattered buying by local interest and banks influenced by steadiness of foreign exchange. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/12/6 and 34/12/3.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Feb 18

Groundnuts Feb op.	7 8 9
Groundnuts Feb hi.	7 10 9
Groundnuts Feb low.	7 8 9
Groundnuts clos	7 10 7½
Groundnuts May op.	39 0 0
Groundnuts May high.	39 6 6
Groundnuts low.	38 13 0
Groundnuts May clos.	39 5 6
Castorseeds May op.	6 14 0
Castorseeds May high.	7 0 6
Castorseeds May low.	6 14 0
Castorseeds clos.	7 0 3
Cottonseed May op.	20 7 0
Cottonseed May high.	20 10 0
Cottonseed May low.	20 6 0
Cottonseed clos.	20 8 6

It is learnt that the dispute between the French and British Government regarding the possession of and sovereignty over Frenchpet a suburb of Masulipatam, has been referred to the International Court of Justice for a settlement. A decision is expected in the course of this year.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 70 3/8 and May 71 3/8. The market was quiet and featureless with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 18.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.97. Prices showed an easier tendency on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by outside lower cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£208 3/4 buyers £209 1/4 sellers. Firm) £208 buyers £208 1/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£16 1/4 buyers No sellers. Firm) £16 3/8 buyers. No sellers. steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India small buyer. Small offering Market quiet but steady."

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£18 5/8 paid and sellers) £18 5/8 buyers

Dunlop February (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

Lightning February (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and value) 7 3/8 sellers.

April June (7 9/16 paid and sellers) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata February (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 5 0
Linseed September	7 8 6

The market was quiet.

INDIAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18

The final (February) cotton forecast for 1935/36 issued to-day shows acreage as 25,025,000 and yield of cotton 5,679,000 bales, amounting to an increase of seven per cent. in area and twentyone per cent. in yield respectively, compared with the corresponding forecast (revised) of last year.—A.P.

Profit Taking In Stock Exchange

IRON AND STEEL ISSUES PROMINENT

Tin And Copper Easy

WALL STREET IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 18.

On the Stock Exchange yesterdays activity simmered down and prices often suffered on profit-taking especially in recent favourites, but Iron and Steel issues continued prominent. Internationals were unsettled by the overnight's break on Wall Street.

Tin eased on reports that dutch producers were unlikely to favour the reduction of the Quota on Wednesday. Copper was adversely influenced by the Tennissee Valley decision going against American utility companies. News of a strike in the goodyear Plant in Akron, Ohio unsettled rubber.

Wall Street was irregular. Utilities were fluctuating.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 18.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, February 7, £97 5/8
Monday, February 10, £97 3/4
Tuesday, February 11, £97 3/4
Wednesday, February 12, £98
Thursday, February 13, £98
Friday, February 14 £98 1/4
Monday, February 17, £98 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 18.

3-30 p.m.

Giltedged securities were firm on renewed buying otherwise markets were generally quieter but industrials in general were firm after being easier. Internationals were unsettled by Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/4) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £117

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£9 1/8) £9
Musical Industries (27-9) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (122-9) 122-9
Realisation 1930 (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-3) 39-3
University Ordinary (34-9) 34-9
Ford Motors (35-3) 35-3
Cable Wires (£8 3/4) £8 5/8
British American Tobacco (129-6) 129-6
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 155-0
P and O S N Company Defd (21-4 1/2) 21-4 1/2
Distillers (102-6) 102-6
Bred and Dyers (8-8) 9-0
British Celanese (13-4 1/2) 13-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-9) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-6) Ex Div) 55-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Inter Nickels (50 3/4) 51 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 18.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Donara Tea (48-0) 48-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (30-0) 30-0
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (63-0) 63-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-3 Ex Div.) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£22 1/4) £21 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 64-0
Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
Goddar New (£10 1/8) £10
Moddar New (57-6) 57-6
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 42-6
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Burma Oil (91-3) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1/2) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (250 1/4 Ex Div.) £49 1/2
L M Ford (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 3/4) £5 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 1/2
London Board G Stock (£102 1/2) £102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 18.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 59 3/4) dol 58 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) dol 34 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 60 1/2) dol 59 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 3/4) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Jutes kept steady and unchanged with only limited business. Coals were unchanged at about yesterday's rates. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady and unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 97/6; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/14 small lot; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 119/7 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/13; five and a half per cent loan Q 1938/40 108/13; five and three fourth per cent Punjab bonds 1937 106/8 small lots.

Banks:—Bengal Central 9/10 small odd lot; Imperial fully paid 1560; Reserve Bank 129.

Railways:—Hardwardehra 119; Sara-Serajganj 95.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 28/6 small lot; Bengal 273/8; Mundalpore 5/9.

Jutes:—Agarpara 20/4; small lot; Anglo India 387; Auckland 178 small lot; Barnagore 125; Bally 170; do pref 141; Birla Pref 111/8 small lot; Belvedere 318; Dalhousie 285; Delta 298 small lot; do pref 125; Gourepore 597/8 small lot; Howrah 48/4; Kamarhatty 474 Ex Div National 20/14; Reliance 65/8; Standard 273/8.

Miscellaneous:—Cuttak electric 8/14; Arthur Butler ordy 13/3; Raza sugar 14/12; Mumbernadi tea ordy 2/2.

Debentures:—Six per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotels 105/8; five and a half per cent 1935/50 Great Eastern Hotels 105.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

nut kernels K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—200 bags celery seed D Abraham and Sons; 81 bales cotton fly V A Save and Co; 971 bags Indian produce S M Rajgor and Co.! 440 bales cotton A H Deab; 530 bundles hena leaves Gandhi and Co.

S S China Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton L Rawji and Co; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 542 bales cotton H Gazder and Co; 200 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 300 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co; 200 bales cotton A Poder and Co; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Atlantic Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Victoria Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton A Podar and Co;

S.S. Glenmoor for Manchester:—50 bales cotton C Madhawlal & Co.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—9 bales goat skins Anglo-Siam Corporation; 92 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S.S. Japan, Agents L Edwards, from Stockholm, Norrkoping, etc:—29 cases hardware; 1900 bales paper; 11 cases enamelled hollow ware; 51 cases petrol stoves and lamps; 409 cases steel hinges; 894 packages nails; 33 cases screws; 284 packages yellow card boards; 18 bags corrugated boards; 1234 bundles box boards; 20 bales white wood pulp boards; 300 bags sulphate of alumina.

From Wifstovart:—150 bales wood pulp.

From Esswik:—500 bales wood pulp.

From Kotaka, Weborg, Helsieki:—88 bales paper; 19 bales ply wood; 125 cases nails; 3714 bales box boards.

From Brevik:—1168 bales paper; 42 packages boards; 571 cases nails; 50 drums carbide; 150 bags nitrate of soda.

From Raga:—79 bales paper.

From Copenhagen:—793 packages machinery.

From Hamburg:—52 pieces steel poles; 163 cases tin ware; 81 cases rubber goods; 43 cases hardware; 13 cases glassware; 25 cases tools; 10 cases cotton thread; 48 cases yellow M. sheeting; 375 cases wire nails; 23 cases electric goods; 50 cases tacks; 150 cases school slates; 103 bags pepper; 13 cases electric lamp parts; 34 cases machinery.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, February 18.

The N. Y. K. Japan Line s.s. Muroran Maru of 3251.12 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. Matsuoka, arrived on 17th instant, from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong, Sngapore and Colombo, with General cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Mirzapore of 4134 Reg. Tons, Capt. W. L. Pocock, arrived on 17th instant, from Karachi with cargo of cotton, etc.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Nalgora of 4101 Reg. Tons, Capt. C. L. Hageldine, arrived on 17th instant from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Badagra, Cannanore and Marmagoa, with cargo of rice, timber and general

The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Nirpura of 3647 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. C. Hornor, arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Tuticorin, with General cargo and coal.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Macbride of 2981 Reg. Tons, Capt. G. McCall, arrived from Glasgow, via Liverpool, and Port Said, with General cargo (Agents James Finlay and Co.).

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, February 18.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Baroda of 1888, Reg. Tons, Capt. A. Danbrook, sailed for Basra via Verawal and Karachi with local cargo, and Passengers.

LOADING.

Bombay, February 18.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 18-2-36:—

S.S. Pres. Van Buren (T. F. C. and Co.), for American Ports via Suez.

S.S. City of Lyons (T. F. C. and Co.) for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

S.S. Okenfels (L. E. and Co.), for Europe Ports.

Bombay, February 18.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 City of Venice, 5492. Bedi Bunder, 20-2, K. Nixon and Co.
4 Elysia, 4211, Karachi, 22-2, Grahams, Trading Co.
6 Ockenfels, 4680, Karachi, 23-2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
7 Soudan, 3477, London, 18-2 M M. and Co.
8 Wildenfels, 3794, Antwerp, 19-2, L Edwards, Ltd.
9 China Maru, 4266, Japan 19-2, O S Kaisha.
12 Dalgoma, 3571, U. Kingdom, 22-2, M. M. and Co.
14 Kenya 4646, Durban 19-2, M M and Co.
15 India. 4077, London, 21-2, L, Triestino.
16 Viceroy of India, 10027, London, 22-2, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Muroran Maru, 3251, Busra, 20-2, N. Y. Kaisha.
3 Baroda, 1888, Busra, 19-2 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2026, Busra, 20-2, M. M. and Co.
5 Lalita, 283, M.-Coast, 19-2, Malabar Steamship Co.
6 Atlantic Maru, 4254, Japan, 19-2, M. M. and Co. (P. and O. P.).
8 Glenmoor, 2649, Liverpool, 21-2, Graham Trading Co.
9 City of Bath, 3154, Manchester, 22-2, K Nixon and Co.
10|11 Jalavijaya, 2297, Rangoon, 22-2, Scindia S. N. Co.
12|13 Nalgora, 4101, Bhavnagar, N. F., M. M. and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Victoria Maru, 4257, Japan, 28-2, O. S. Kaisha.
C|R Tanfield, 2776, Rangoon, 19-2. M. M. and Co.
G Haideri, 912, M.-Coast, 19-2, S. Hassum and Co.
M Lady, Denison Pender, 841, N.F., N.F., Eastern Telegraph Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Ranchi 20-2, P and O S N Co.
Maloja 27-2, P and O S N Co.
Masula 18-2 M M & Co.
Bangalore, 28-2, M. M. and Co.
Strathmore, 5-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban, 23-2, K Nixon & Co.
Britannia, 2-3, Graham's Trading Co.
S.S. City of Simla, 5-3, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Aagtekerk 29-2 Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lyons 22-2 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Van Buren, 20-2, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Pres. Garfield, 5-3, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea, 22-2 M M & Co.

FROM CHINA. JAPAN

Iwatesen Maru, 23-2, O S Kaisha.
Saiko Maru, 26-2, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 28-2, O S Kaisha.
Jeypore, 4-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM HULL.

Kioto 2-3, J Finlay & Co.

FROM BASRA

Bandra, 20-2, M M and Co.
Varsova, 22-2, M M & Co.
Bamora, 27-2, M M & Co.
Varela, 29-2, M. M. and Co.
Barala 5-3, M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON & MOULMEIN

Nalgora, 23-2 M M & Co.
Gazana, 21-2, M M and Co.

FROM OSLO

Simla, 19-2, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 29-3 P & O S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 22-2 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 29-2 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 26-2, M M and Co.
Soudan, 18-2, M. M. and Co.
Elysia 7-3 Graham's Trading Co.
Britannia, 12-3, Graham's Trading Co.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Lyons 27-2 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Van Buren, 21-2, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Ranchi, 21-2 P & O S N Co.
China Maru 15-2 O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru 24-2 O S Kaisha.

FOR BASRA.

Baroda 19-2 M M and Co.
Vasna, 20-2, M. M. and Co.
Bandra, 26-2, M. M. and Co.
Muraran Maru, 21-2, N. Y. Kaisha.
Varsova, 27-2, M. M. and Co.
Bamora 4-3, M M and Co.
Varela, 5-3, M. M. and Co.
Barala, 11-3, M. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 19-2 M M and Co.

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 27-2 P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Wildenfels	14-2-36
S S Japan	14-2-36
S S Irrawadi	15-2-36
S S Kalavati	15-2-36
S S Baroda (boats)	15-2-36
S.S. Indira,	17-2-36
S.S. Soudan,	15-2-36
S.S. Elysia,	15-2-36
S.S. City of Venice,	15-2-36
S.S. Mayebashi Maru,	17-2-36
S.S. Steel Age,	17-2-36
S.S. Weissenfels,	17-2-36
S.S. Mongolia (boats)	17-2-36
S.S. Tanzfield	17-2-36
S.S. Vasna,	17-2-36
S.S. Parvati,	17-2-36
S.S. Netravati	17-2-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

S.S. Weldenfels for Hamburg:—250 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 257 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 33 bags gum S Khetsey and Co.

For Gdynia:—12 bags turmeric A P Gupta and Co.

For Ghent:—60 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton The S. General Trading Co; 110 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

For Antwerp:—445 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton O S Suleman and Co; 51 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.

For Pasages:—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Bath for Manchester:—1250 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton V A Save and Co; 275 bales cotton O Suleman and Co; 125 bales cotton Langley and Co; 56 bales cotton K Ponja and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Barcelona:—220 bales cotton Langley and Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton A Clayton & Co; 110 bales cotton Vakharia and Co.

For Marseilles:—85 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—1660 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 62 bales cotton fly clean P Desai and Co; 111 bales cotton fly K P Thaker and Sons; 500 bales cotton A Clayton and Co; 110 bales cotton A H Deab; 550 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 125 bales cotton O Suleman and Co; 275 bales cotton N Nensey and Co; 110 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

S.S. City of Venice for Marseilles:—266 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—1313 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 75 bales cotton Langley and Co; 50 bales cotton Eastern Coast Trading Co.

S.S. President Van Bern for New York:—275 bags flea seed D Abraham and Sons; 51 bags kamala D Abraham and Sons; 170 bales cotton fly H E Bade and Sons; 266 bags gum S Khetsey & Co; 671 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

For Suez:—121 bales cotton yarn S J David and Co.

For Boston:—30 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Famagasta:—25 bales cotton yarn S J David and Co.

For Peracus:—194 bags ground-

(Continued in Col. 4).

N. Y. Cotton Steady Trade Buying

Scattered Short Covering

Agriculture Bill To Be Passed On Wednesday

Bombay, Feb. 18.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market did not present any special feature. Professional operators are awaiting the passage of the agriculture Bill which is expected to be passed on Wednesday.

Weather all over the cotton Belt continues favourable but prospects of crop control are not likely to have any undue bearish effect on the market.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 10.58. There was some trade buying and covering by shorts which improved prices and July was quoted 10.68 which was the highest level for the day. Later on the market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 8 points Spot cotton prices declined one point at 11.35c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 5.70. There was scattered London, Continental and Bombay selling which met with trade buying and local support. Later on the market was small and short covering found contracts scarce apart from scattered hedge selling. The market closed unchanged to 2 points up. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.18d.

East Indian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and prices closed unchanged.

Sakels were irregular and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 4 points. Uppers futures declined one to three points.

The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 12-16 p.m.)	10.68+12
New York July lowest 10-11 a.m.)	10.57+01
Liverpool July highest	5.74
Liverpool July lowest	5.70—04

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:

Estimate total stock of American cotton in the United States at the end of January exclusive of Government spots only 5,600,000.

America: Cloth sales still below output. England: Slow. Continent: no important change.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Hedge selling and liquidation offset by trade calling. Would sell on advances.

Liverpool: Market irregular. Lancashire yarn market steadier. "Long" interest appears to be pretty well liquidated.

New York: Trade buying continue to offset Southern selling.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Action of securities principal factor. Agricultural bill passage expected on Wednesday.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:

Weather conditions are favourable in most of Belt which are offset by every likelihood of substitute crop control. General activity in trade fully maintained. We favour purchases of distant months.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, February 17.

March	11.35+07
May	10.91+06
July	10.62+06
October	10.27+06
December	10.28+07
January	10.30+07
Middling Spot	11.65—0[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, February 17

March	11.31+08
May	10.89+03
July	10.61+07
Middling Spot	10.35—01

NEW YORK.

New York, February 17

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
March	11.30
May	10.92
July	10.61
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.31
May	10.92
July	10.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York February 17

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the continent	18.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, February 17.

February	5.95
March	5.92
April	5.87
May	5.85
June	5.80+02
July	5.74
August	5.66
September	5.59
October	5.51
November	5.47
December	5.47+01
January	5.47+01
February	5.45+01
Middling Spot	6.18—02

To-days 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.71
October	5.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, February 17

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

March	8.76
May	8.5[illegible]
July	8.[illegible]
October	8.12
November	8.07
January	7.95
F. G. F. Spot	9.19

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, February 17.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.21
Fine (Good Staple)	5.09
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.54
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.53
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Bengal—	
Good	3.88
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
Oomrawuttee—	
Fully Good	4.31
Fine	4.49
Superfine	4.67

SEEDS

London, February 17

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Feb. seller. £10-18-9.

Linseed Calcutta Lordon, c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed Bombay Lordon, c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £13-1-3.

Repeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton: Feb./Mar. sellers £12-6-3.

LINSEED OILS.

London, February 17.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Mar sellers 26/3

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 26/7-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, February 17

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-1/2 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, February 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, February 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta. Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 7/0

C & F Bombay :— Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/9

C & F Karachi — Feb./Mar Nominal per cwt. 6/9

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, February 17

Wheat Rozario Sents Fe nominal. Wheat Barletta Russ nominal Wheat South Australians Feb. sellers 30/6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 17

Broach A/M opening 195 3/4; highest 197; lowest 195 1/2; closing 195 3/4

Broach J/A opening 196 3/4; highest 197; lowest 196 1/2; closing 196 1/2

Oomra March opening 179 3/4; highest 179 3/4; lowest 179; closing 179 1/4

Oomra May opening 178 1/4; highest 178 1/2; lowest 178; closing 178

Bengal March opening 142 1/2; highest 142 1/2; lowest 142 1/4; closing 142 1/4

Bengal May opening 139 1/2; highest 139 1/2; lowest 139 1/4; closing 139 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 9 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 20 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 2 3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 18

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 7/8
Banks selling T T	266 7/8
Banks buying T T	264 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	560
Banks buying T T	570
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 17th instant	4.98 1/2
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 18th instant	7.22 1/2
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 17th instant	74.66
London/Belgium 17th instant	29.29 1/2
London/Switzerland 17th instant	15.08 1/2
London/Berlin 17th instant	12.28 1/2
London Stockholm 17th instant	19.30 1/2
London/New York 17th instant	4.99 1/16
London Amsterdam 17th instant	7.26 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet	
Gold 15th instant	£7-0-11 1/2
Gold 17th instant	£7-0-11 1/2
Silver London Ready 15th instant	19 7/8
17th instant	19 13/16
Silver London Forward 15th instant	19 3/4
17th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready 15th instant	45
17th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 15th instant	9/16 p.c.
17th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 15th instant	5/8 p.c.
17th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London February 17.

Back Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 4 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bill- 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London February 17

T T London on —	
New York closing rate	4.99-1/16
Paris	74.66
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.06
Amsterdam	7.26-3/4
Brussels	29.29-1/2
Milan	62.18
Berne	15.08-1/2
Prague	119.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 17

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	88-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108 1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	117
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100 1/2
National Bank of India	46 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

SENATE PASSES FARM BILL

Bombay, Feb 18

The U. S. Senate have passed the new Farm Bill by 56 to 20 votes.

According to private advices this bill carries with it an appropriation of 440 million dollars and now it will be presented to the House of Representatives and is expected to pass on Wednesday.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb 18

	opening.
February	1.90-60—
May	1.90-80—30
August	1.90-70—10

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 17

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	9
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	41
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	39
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	71
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	80
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	99
Consolidated Gas	35
Columbia Gas	17
United Corparation	8
Int Tel and Tel	18
Western Union Telg	90 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	59
New York Central	37 3/4
Pennsylvania R R	37
Union Pacific R R	128
United States Steel	60
Int Nickel of Canada	50 3/4
Montgomery Ward	38
Amr Super Power	3
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Kennecott Copper	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	26
General Motor XD	58 1/2
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	41
Atlantic Refining	32
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	15 3/4
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	33
Du Pont de Nemours	146
Chase Bank	38 1/2
National City Bank	35 1/2
American Radiator	24
Alaska Juneau	16
Stewart Warner	20
Sun Life of Canada	560
Northern Pacific Rly	31
Int Cement	42
Sears Roebuck	63
Delaware and Hudson	47

T. V. A. declared constitutional.

Market unsettled but steadier at close.

Total business: 5 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15th February	22,129
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,191,969
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,634,945
Increase	157,024

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 95 May 118 July 132 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 196, Liverpool May 5.83 Rs. 58 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 196/12 Liverpool July 5.74 Rs. 53 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 196; New York May 10.94 Rs. 47 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/2

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 196/12; New York July 10.62 Rs. 30 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/2

ALL INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST

Bombay, Feb 18

The total yield is estimated 36,73,000 bales showing an increase of 21 per cent area under cultivation 25,025,000 acres. Increase 7 per cent.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 18

In the absence of any fresh development the local gold and silver markets ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Shanghai advices were quiet with T T on London quoted at 1-2 15/32. The Montreal market closed yesterday at a decline of 15 points. The tone of the local market was dull.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 11 0
Fagan delivery	49 6 0
Chaitra delivery	49 4 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
Fagan delivery	34 11 6
Chaitra delivery	34 9 9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb 17

March	44.75—15
May	44.75—15
July	44.75—15

LONDON SILVER

London, February 17

Spot	19-13/16
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 17

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7/0-11-1/2

LONDON METALS

London February 17

Copper Brazier	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	208 1/2
Yellow Metal	40-1/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-5

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 17

May	2.37
July	2.39+01
September	2.40+01
January	2.19+01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 17

March	71 3/8d.
May	72d.
July	73 3/8d.

TREASURY BILLS

During the week ended 44th February 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,29,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 18

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 196/8 for Broach A/M delivery and at Rs. 197/4 for J/A delivery. There was a marked absence of any important business and prices did not show any change as operators are awaiting the All-India Cotton Crop report.

The All-India Cotton Forecast being bearish prices declined to Rs. 195/12. At this level there was some buying by exporters and prices improved to Rs. 196/2. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on was quoted 4 points up which influenced active buying in the local market and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 197/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	197	8	0
Broach J/A	198	8	0
Oomra March	180	4	0
Oomra May	179	0	0
Bengal March	143	8	0
Bengal May	140	4	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 18

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	155	151	147	144	
Punjab	...	155	151	147	144	
Oomra No 3	191	188	185	182	...	
C P No. 1	206	203	200	197	...	
C P No. 2	198	195	192	189	...	
Broach No. 2	...	204	201	197	193	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 18

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	157
Bengal Fine	...	154
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	...	198/200
C P 2 Fine	...	192/194
Arvi Fine	...	192/194
Ellichpur Fine	...	188/190
Berar Fine	...	187/189
Khamgaon Fine	...	188/190
Mulkapur Fine	...	184/185
Khandesh Fine	...	182/184
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	184/186
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	186/188
Mathia Fine	...	180/182
Broach Fine	...	203/205
Punjab/American	...	207/217
Sindh-American	...	207/217
Cambodia	242/247	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	207/217	...
Compta Good	207/217	...
Westerns	202/209	...
Kampala	302/205	...
Jinja	287/292	...
New Manza	...	282/288
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	...	242/244
Surat-Navsari	...	249/251

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb 18

In full-pressed bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	5,438	157,042
Central India	2,444	141,854
Barsi and Nagar	174	91,268
Hyderabad Gaorani	104	18,899
Berar	1,371	160,665
Central Provinces	524	51,765
Total Oomras	8,055	621,493
Dholera	194	58,388
N W Provinces	146	52,254
Rajputana	4	37,955
Sind-Punjab	6,437	287,385
Broach	480	10,713
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,795
Westerns Northerns	...	16,070
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	...	20,072
Egyptian and African	92	103,707
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	15,408	1,207,377

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 13th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	4,413	200,692
Japan and China	7,806	515,9[illegible]
Coast Ports	...	13,183
Up-country by Rail	...	97,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,797
Total	12,219	840,785

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 18

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,199
Linseed	12,903
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	566
Gingellyseed	979
Poppyseed	395
Groundnuts	7,742
Castorseed	484
Rice	15,092
Myrabollams	3,016
Cottonseed	2,518
Mowrasseed	158
Gram	191
Joowar	961
Maize	223
Barley	25
Bajree	1,344
	Tons.
Coal	504

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 17-2-36	6162000	3855000
Receipts yesterday 17-2-36	14000	7000
Exports to date 17-2-36	4402000	3203000
Stock at Ports 14-2-36	2477000	2708000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-2-36	2158000	705000
Stock at Liverpool 14-2-36	699000	882000
Visible Supply 14-2-36	6357000	6150000
Quantity in sight 14-2-36	10490000	6702000
Quantity out of sight 14-2-36	7239000	5870000

Short Covering In Steel Shares

Absence Of Selling

GENERAL TONE DULL

BOMBAY, February 18

The local share bazar ruled quiet during the early part of the day but later on prices improved on covering by shorts. The general tone was dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Defds was the only active spot where prices fluctuated within a range of Rs. 10, the lowest being Rs. 522 and the highest Rs. 533 reached towards the close.

In the miscellaneous section business was slow and irregular with narrow fluctuations.

The share bazar will remain entirely closed on Wednesday, the 19th instant as a mark of respect to the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	281	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	672	8
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	160	10
100	Central India	227	8
100	Colaba	111	4
100	Coorla	80	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	340	0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0	2 6
100	Finlay	171	4
100	Gokak	153	12
1000	Hindustan	1750	0
100	Indore	52	8
100	Khatau	74	6
100	Kohinoor	191	14
250	Laxmi	585	0
100	Madhavji	4	12
250	Madras United	40	0
1000	Morarji	785	0
250	Model	41	0
50	Mysore	91	4
200	New Great	102	8
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	266	4
25	Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000	Sholapur	2400	0
50	Simplex	63	2
100	Swadeshi	145	0
100	Swan	86	9
25	Tata	8	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 18

Century 162 161 160
Bombay Dyeing 668 671 669 672/8
Kohinoor 192 191/14
Central India 227
New Great 102
Simplex 63/2
Swadeshi 147 146 145
Bundi 33/10 33/8 33/6
I Cement 430 428 431 427 430
Punjab 23/10
Shahabad 442 437 440 433
Andhra 1610
Tata Hydro 165/10
Tata Power 1527 1530 1523 1527
Tram Ord 150/15 150/10
T Steel Defd 526 522 532 526 527 533
T Steel Ord 143 142/8 143/8 142/12 144
Tata Steel 2nd pref 166/4
Bellapur 165 161 163 161 162
B Steam 271 270/10
B Burma 388 390 387

500	Vishnu	1200	0
1000	Western	652	8
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	104	12
25-50	Central	34	14
500	Imperial	1547	8
125-500	Im. Contry.	378	12
50-100	India	131	0
100	Reserve Bank	130	4
5	Union	5	4 6
	CEMENTS.		
100	Bundi	33	6
70	Gwalior	114	6
160	India	430	10
40	Katni Def.	1990	0
100	Katni Ord.	348	12
75	Okha	252	8
50	Punjab	23	10
100	Shahabad	439	6
70	United	117	0
	INSURANCE.		
15-100	Jupiter	11	8
15-75	New India	43	0
200	Oriental	4950	0
10-100	Vulcan	[illegible]	1
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	161	10

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb 18

Java ready	13	8	0
February shipment	4	2	3
March shipment	4	3	0
April-June shipment	4	4	6
Kesar ready	14	0	0
Saraya ready	13	6	0
Spot Java	F.	3.95	

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 17

May	0.97 3/8c.
July	0.88 7/8c.
September	0.88c.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 18th day of February 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-36
10-30	Rs. 196/12
12-30	Rs. 196/12
2-30	Rs. 196/8
3-0	Rs. 197
Highest	April-May Rs. 197/8
Lowest	Rs. 196

SPOT RATES

Our bazar was closed to-day at 3 (B. T.) on account of the honour of our member Haribhai Amichand's death.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 18

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/8/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 96/7
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 per cent 1951/54 103/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107
4 per cent 1943 110/2
4 per cent 1950/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939/44 109/8
5 per cent 1940/43 111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper market was steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

1000	Andhra Valley	1610	0
10	Ajmer	13	6
50	Bombay Tram	150	10
100	Bombay Suburban	172	8
10	Broach	11	10
100	Karachi	245	0
100	Poona	218	12
100	Surat	175	0
100	Tata Hydro	165	10
1000	Tata Power	1527	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahm. Prantij	885	0
100	Amr. Patty	120	0
100	C. Province	96	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	77	0
100	Mandra Bhon	96	8
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Siraigunjc	94	8
500	Tapty Valley	785	0
	MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	29	8
30	Tata Steel Ord.	533	12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	192	8
50	Belapur Sugar	162	8
250	Bombay Steam	270	10
125	Bombay-Burma	387	8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	128	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4	7
50	Bombay Telephone	109	0
100	Indian Bleaching	90	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	515	0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	482	8
1000	Port Canning	577	8
15	Scindia	14	13
30	Premier Construction	75	4
25	Tata Oil	16	4
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82	0
5	p.c. Central India	527	8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7-12	p.c. Tata Power	1520	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	4
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647	8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 17

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	107
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

INDORE COTTON MARKET

Indore, Feb 18

Yesterday at midnight cotton closed at Rs. 196/13. Closing future 6 points up. Dharna Rs. 196. To-day opened at Rs. 196/8, eased to Rs. 196/2. Advanced on scattered buying Rs. 196/14. Again eased on speculative selling to Rs. 196. Jota Rs. 6/4. Fatak Rs. 2/4 difference.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936

Death Of Oldest Congress President

Sir Dinshaw Wacha Passes Away

Fearless Fighter For National Interests

Life Devoted To Service Of Country Ends At 92

Ex-President Of Congress He Played Great Part In India's Work Of National Regeneration

"The Bombay "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, which occurred at his residence "Jiji House" Ravelin Street, Fort, yesterday morning.

This sorrowful event took place at 8-30 a.m. yesterday. Sir Dinshah passed away peacefully in the presence of his relatives and friends.

He had been ailing, owing to old age, for some months past. A few weeks ago his condition was considered to be dangerous, but on that occasion he rallied.

He had become very weak, however, and it was recognised that the end could not be far off.

The funeral will take place this morning.

Sir Dinshah Wacha had not been seen much in public life for the past decade or so. But for half-a-century he played an active part in the public affairs of the City and the country.

He was one of the founder-members of the Indian National Congress, and was President of that Institution at the Calcutta Session in 1901. He was for many years the most "live" member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and as a champion of the people's interests he rendered unparalleled services to the City and the country.

Like his great colleague Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta he was a giant in his generation, and we shall not look on his like again.

Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.

The death of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha at the great age of 92 removes from our midst, one of the most remarkable personalities that has ever figured in the public life of the City of Bombay and almost not less so of the whole country.

For more than half-a-century he was prominent in civic life, in politics and in all the departments of activity in which a man, who devotes himself to the welfare of the community and the weal of the State can participate.

A man of strong convictions and solid principles to which he tenaciously held throughout his life, a hater of humbug and hypocrisy, a bitter critic of official incompetence, and extravagance, a citizen with a compelling sense of duty to the city of his birth and a sterling patriot, Sir Dinshaw Wacha gave to the public life both of the city and the country all that he had to give and rendered services to both that were only equalled in his generation by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta whose trusty colleague and faithful lieutenant he was for the greater part of his public career.

His Early Years

Born in August 2nd 1844, in a well-to-do middle class family of Bombay. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha began his education at the Elphinstone College, where he studied for four years. In 1858, a year before the first University examination was held he joined the Elphinstone College, which was then conducted under the principalship of Dr. John Harkness, assisted by a brilliant staff, which included Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. J. P. Hughtings and Dr. Sinclair.

"In his case," says one of his biographers, the child was indeed father to the man. "He conducted himself in such a way that he won the goodwill of his professors, Sir Alexander Grant especially commending his "gentlemanly pleasing deportment." Dinshaw Wacha derived considerable advantage by his course in the College, but unfortunately he was withdrawn from his life as student in order to assist his father in his own mercantile business. There he learnt his first lessons in the art of finance.

Joins Bank

He then joined the Bank of Bombay and was specially trained to take charge of one of its branches. His financial education was not yet complete, when he became an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, the only public accountants of Bombay, and helped in the winding-up of a dozen bankrupt estates and half-a-dozen banks and financial associations which collapsed owing to the American war of 1861-65. In 1874, he linked his fortunes to the cotton industry of Bombay and continued in that line.

It was during these years that Mr. Wacha began to take an intellectual interest in Indian politics. Political life in those days was in an embryonic state and we had not that perfected machinery, which we now have, to ventilate common grievances, in the Indian National Congress.

The void of an effective Indian public opinion was filled by an independent Anglo-Indian Press. There were many giants in those days who were sharper thorns on the side of the Government than even the Indian Press of to-day. The like of Robert Knight Maclean, Geary and Martin Wood we have not known for many decades and possibly never shall know. It was the writings of Mr. Robert Knight that first kindled Mr. Wacha's patriotic fire and he never failed to acknowledge what he owed to that Bayard of Indian Journalism.

Mr. Wacha was not a politician of the imperial variety despising local politics as beneath notice. On the contrary, his early labours were devoted to civic activities, and it is impossible to say what the Bombay Corporation owes him and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and a few others. To write the history of the Corporation since its constitution of 1888 and its vicissitudes, is only to write the history of these few men.

Mr. Wacha entered the Corporation in the early nineties. Prior to that, his activities were confined to a fearless criticism of its measures in the local Press, and in creating an intelligent public opinion on Municipal affairs. The chief vehicle was the "Indian Spectator," a journal which was edited by Mr. Malabari, but which gained its reputation between 1880 and 1887 largely through the writings of Mr. Wacha. Not only was he the writer on almost all political and economic subjects for long, Mr. Malabari confining himself to the lighter topic of social reform, but the entire twenty-four columns were sometimes entirely written by Mr. Wacha.

His searching criticism on Municipal affairs induced many to think that his services in the Corporation would be invaluable, and he was elected for the Fort ward. Once on the Corporation his influence made itself felt. He was the stoutest critic of executive vagaries and many were his passages-at-arms with the Commissioner. He has made many valuable suggestions in Municipal finance which it would be weary to narrate here, but which have been more or less adopted by the Corporation.

As A Congressman

A yet wider field for work presented itself.

When the Indian National Congress came into existence. He was one of the seventy odd members who founded that great National institution and was an active worker in it until the year 1917 when he broke away from it on the foundation of the Home Rule League and the incursion of the followers of Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant.

In the same year, the Bombay Presidency Association was also formed of which he was long one of the secretaries.

Some of the memorials which the Council of the Association sent on public questions bear the impress of his industry and talents. As the Secretary of the Congress for very many years he was always seen a few days before the sittings wherever that body met, helping the local workers by his counsel. His great earnestness was the cause of smoothing many differences in Congress ranks after Mr. Hume's retirement, especially in connexion with the Poona Congress of 1894. And when in 1901, the Reception Committee at Calcutta offered the Presidentship of the Congress to him, the wonder was why the honour came so late.

Before The Welby Commission

In 1897, he was chosen by the Bombay Presidency Association, at the instance of Government, to give evidence before the Welby Commission and his evidence fully justified the confidence which the Congress reposed in him in 1896. that he would give "accurate and adequate expression to its views on the questions which form the subject of enquiry."

In the course of the evidence he reviewed the entire financial policy of the Government of India. He pointed out the defect in the preparation and submission of financial statements under a clumsy system giving estimates under the headlines "budget", "revised" and "accounts", which necessitated the student to refer to three financial statements to

(Continued on Page 12 Col 2)

BOMBAY HAS 19 FILM STUDIOS

Factories Act Applicable To Only Four Companies, Says Home Member

During the question-time in the Bombay Legislative Council, today, Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, said in reply to a question from Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) that Mr. S. G. Velinkar was briefed with Mr. G. L. Walker, the Public Prosecutor, in Mr. K. F. Nariman's "Motor Registation Case" and that Mr Velinkar was paid Rs. 2,180 as his fees

In reply to a question whether any legal opinion was taken before prosecuting Mr. Nariman for refusing to pay the motor registration fees, the Home Member said that the prosecution was instituted in the ordinary way as against any motor owner who used his car without renewing its registration and therefore no legal opinion was taken.

But in the later stages, the Home Member added, in reply to another question from the same member, legal opinion was taken when legal issues became complicated.

With regard to a question as to the number of film-producing and film-distributing companies in the Bombay Presidency, put by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the Home Member said that according to the information in the possession of Government, there were at present 61 film-producing companies in the Bombay Presidency, of which 54 were in Bombay, 3 in Poona, 3 in Kolhapur and 1 in Nasik.

Many of these companies themselves, he added, distributed their own productions.

Studios In City

To another question he said that there were 19 film studios in the Bombay Presidency.

To further questions concerning the working conditions of the employees in these various companies, their hours of work and whether the Washington Convention as regards weekly rest had been applied to all the departments or to specific departments of this industry, Sir Robert Bell replied as follows:—

"Government have no information except with regard to four film studios which are amenable to the Factories Act, 1934, because certain manufacturing processes within the meaning of the Act are carried on in them. These studios employ in these process 98 persons, none of whom are women or children. Their hours of work, periods of rest, etc., are regulated by the Factories Act, 1934.

To Mr. Bakhale's question whether Government were aware that some film-companies exploited young persons by holding out to them high promises of remuneration and fame, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli replied that Government had no information on the subject.

LALAGUDA LOCK-OUT

Union's Representation

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 17

In the course of a representation to the Administration in connection with the lockout the employees' Union says:

The Union regrets to note the present unfortunate estrangement of feelings between the Administration and a considerable number of employees and is determined to restore good feelings by proper trade union methods. In the present atmosphere full justice cannot be done either by the men to their natural abilities or by the Administration to their normal sense of fair play and justice."

Mr. Giri is representing matters and having consultations with the locked out men and Union officials.

Sir Charles Weir, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Allahabad University, formerly a member of the Public Services Commission, and ex-Acting Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, died on Monday after a brief illness.

JINNAH'S PEACE MISSION

Will Receive Mandate Direct From Lahore Muslims

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Jinnah has wired to Mr. Inayatullah President of the Majlis-i-Ithadimillat at Badshahi Mosque as follows:

"Received your letter and copy of resolution. Highly appreciate; many thanks. Will do all in my power for honourable settlement. Arriving Friday morning."

Mr. Gauba informs the Associated Press that Mr. Jinnah leaves Delhi for Lahore on Thursday by the Frontier Mail. He will be received at the station and taken to the Badshahi mosque where he will receive his mandate direct from the Muslim public of Lahore.—A. P.

Severe Hailstorm In Nagpur Villages

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 17.

There was a severe hailstorm in the surrounding villages of Nagpur yesterday causing further damage to crops.

In the village Nari five miles from Nagpur one woman was killed and half a dozen people were injured.

(Continued From Col. 7)

was very deep, and while he was active he never grudged to place it at the service of his country through his writings and speeches. We have lost in Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a good and true man, a sincere patriot, a great economist and a financier and a great ex-President. I propose that we adjourn this "Committee meeting without transacting any business and that we pass the following resolution as a mark of respect and honour to the deceased and send a letter of condolence to his family in their sad bereavement:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record their sense of the deep loss the country in general and commercial community in particular have suffered through the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, an ex-President of the Chamber. His services for a number of years as a member of the Committee in the beginning of the Chamber and also as Vice-President and President were a great help and inspiration to the Chamber, which is the poorer through his death. The Committee resolve that a letter of condolence be sent to his family in their sad bereavement."

The resolution was passed all members standing..

The meeting was adjourned without transacting any business!

"One Of The Architects Of Indian Nation"

Leaders Pay Tribute To Memory Of Late Sir Dinshaw Wacha

The news of Sir Dinshaw's death caused a gloom in the city though it was known for sometime that he was in the closing period of his eventful career.

The Bombay City paid homage to the great patriot and national leader, and leaders of all schools of thought expressed regret at the passing away of a personality whose place in Indian public life it was hard to fill.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir pay glowing tributes to him, in the following interviews given to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

FOUGHT NUMBER OF POPULAR BATTLES

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in paying his tribute to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, said:—

With the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, has passed away another figure from the field of politics and civics in the city, that will again be difficult to be replaced and filled in for years to come. The most veteran Congressman had survived to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Congress and the oldest citizens of the city still remember the vigour and zest with which this old "Fire-brand" of the city had fought a number of popular battles as the tribune of the people.

INDIA LOSES OLD STALWART

Interviewed Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said:—

"The galaxy of the Grand Old Men is fast dwindling, and Sir Dinshaw Wacha's death dims it once again. In him, India loses one of the old Stalwarts who contributed to the building up of the national movement and the Indian National Congress and his death will be sincerely mourned by all Indians.

ARCHITECT OF INDIAN NATION

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative on the death of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said that in his death passed away a person who more than fifty years back sturdily and steadily agitated for economic grievances being attended to, and that too at a time, when economic questions were not the fashion of the day for Indian politicians.

"Whether it was for the currency work," he added, "or in connection with cotton excise or liquor excise policy, Sir Dinshaw's views will be found out as the most prominent and the most persistent in any publication of the latter part of the last century."

Indian and Bombay public alike owe more to his pioneering work done in this direction, and India lost an asset by his death.

ARCHITECT OF INDIAN NATION

Interviewed, Mr. Munshi said that Sir Dinshaw's death removed one of the most renowned in Indian public life from our midst. "He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress," he added, "and consequently one of the early architects of the Indian Nation."

His mastery over facts and figures, he concluded, was as extraordinary as his selflessness and his devotion to duty.

SETALVAD'S TRIBUTES

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said: "By the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha has passed away the last of the three great men that the Parsi community produced in the last century. Sir Pherozshah Mehta died in 1915 at the age of 71; Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji died later at the age of 92; and now Sir Dinshaw Wacha has passed away about the same age of the late Mr. Dadabhai."

Looking back, he said, he first came in touch with Mr. Wacha, as he then was, as early as the year 1889 when the first session of the Indian National Congress commenced its deliberations in Bombay. Ever since he had been associated with him in public activities. His work in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and in the Indian National Congress, of which he was once the President at Calcutta, will ever be gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

"His knowledge of the Indian Finance," he observed, "was very deep and the evidence he gave before the Welby Commission along with the late Mr. Gokhale was very valuable. He was an institution in the city of Bombay and his death leaves a void which will not be easily filled."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Tribute

Interviewed by a representative of this paper Sir Cowasji Jehangir said: "The Parsi community loses one of its most honest, hardworking and intellectual members. I knew him personally for over 35 years and owe him deep debt of gratitude for his kindly and ever-ready assistance in all matters, economic and political.

Fearless as he was a critic of the Government, he was just as fearless in his criticisms of his own countrymen when he felt that they were not acting in the interests of India.

He was a most wonderful correspondent and could write pages within a very short time of his death. In the days when there were few opportunities for public work, Sir Dinshaw Wachha devoted his attention and activities to civic affairs and along with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola he could well be called "Father" of civic government. of India.

May his qualities of head and heart be followed by young men of his community and his country to the everlasting joy of their mother land.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER

Tributes To Memory Of Late Sir Dinshaw Wacha

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy in moving the condolence resolution regarding the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha at the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Tuesday, said:—

"It is with feelings of great sorrow that we all have heard of the death of one of our ex-Presidents, Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Sir Dinshaw was one of the original founders of the Chamber with the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji and took an earnest and enthusiastic interest in the work of the Chamber for several years from its very inception. He was a member of the Committee from the very commencement of the Chamber upto the year 1918-1919. He was Vice-President for the year 1914-15 and President of the Chamber in the year 1915-16. His knowledge of economic and financial problems

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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.